




ECONOMIC... ...REVIEW

of



**HIMACHAL
PRADESH**

1974

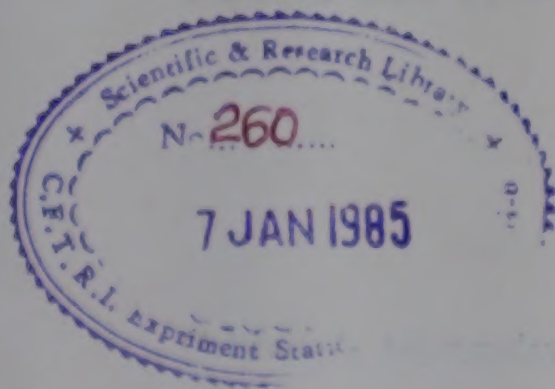
**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
HIMACHAL PRADESH, SIMLA.**

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
HIMACHAL PRADESH
1974

(Economic Conditions and Development Activities)

(Title cover prepared by Shri S. C. Uberoy Draftsman)

X.4442 N74



PREFACE

This publication aims at presenting a bird's eye view of the economic situation of the State. It is divided into two parts. The first part gives achievements in various sectors of economy of the Pradesh during 1973-74 and a brief description of plan programme for the year 1974-75. The second part contains a few statistical tables on important economic sectors. It is hoped that this Review would serve as a useful prelude to the budget being presented to the Vidhan Sabha.

I am highly thankful to all the departments of the State Government without whose active co-operation, it would not have been possible to bring out this publication. The burden of collecting the data and compiling the Review was entrusted to Shri R. S. Bhatnagar, Director of Economics and Statistics of the Pradesh and I highly appreciate and commend the hard work done by him and his staff in a short span of time. In drafting the Review, he was ably assisted by Shri P. N. Joshi, Statistician and Shri R. L. Gautam, Technical Assistant of the Directorate.

U. N. SHARMA, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

CONTENTS

Page

(i)

PREFACE

PART I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1973-74 AND PROGRAMME FOR 1974-75

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

1.1	INTRODUCTORY	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1.2	AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE	✓	..	..	..	..	..	1 ✓
1.3	FORESTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1.4	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1.5	POWER	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ✓
1.6	INDUSTRIES	✓	..	..	..	..	..	5 ✓
1.7	EMPLOYMENT	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1.8	PRICE SITUATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1.9	EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1.10	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1.11	POPULATION GROWTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1.12	PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

2. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

2.1	AGRICULTURE	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ✓
2.2	HORTICULTURE	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 ✓
2.3	MINOR IRRIGATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
2.4	SOIL CONSERVATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
2.5	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 ✓
2.6	FORESTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
2.7	FISHERIES	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 ✓
2.8	CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
2.9	LAND REFORMS	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
2.10	AGRICULTURAL CENSUS	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

3. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

3.1	CO-OPERATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
3.2	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
3.3	PANCHAYATS	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

4. MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS AND POWER

4.1	MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS AND POWER	37
-----	---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1	INDUSTRIES	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
5.2	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	..	..	..	..	..	..	43

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

6.1	ROADS	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
6.2	ROAD TRANSPORT	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
6.3	TOURISM	..	..	..	..	..	..	48

CONTENTS—*concl'd.*

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

7.1	EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	..
7.2	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	..
7.3	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	..	..	..	..	..
7.4	MEDICAL COLLEGE	..	..	..	..	..
7.5	HOUSING	..	..	..	..	..
7.6	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY	..	..	..	..	..
7.7	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	..	..	..	..	..
7.8	SOCIAL WELFARE	..	..	..	..	..
7.9	LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE	..	..	..	..	..
7.10	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	..	..	..	..	..
7.11	LANGUAGES AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS	..	..	..	..	..
7.12	MOUNTAINEERING	..	..	..	..	..

8. MISCELLANEOUS

8.1	EXCISE AND TAXATION	..	..	..	..	..
8.2	CIVIL SUPPLIES	..	..	..	..	..
8.3	PLAN PUBLICITY	..	..	..	..	..
8.4	LOCAL BODIES	..	..	..	..	..
8.5	GAZETTEER	..	..	..	..	..
8.6	STATISTICS	..	..	..	..	..
8.7	INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	..	..	..	..	..
PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES		..	..	..	..	.. 73—1

PART I

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1973-74 AND PROGRAMME FOR 1974-75

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

1.1 Introductory

The year 1973 was a difficult year from the economic point of view. In fact, this was the third critical year in succession for the country, because draught conditions continued to prevail since 1971. Himachal Pradesh also had the effects of these stresses and strains of the economy and the level of production slightly went down. Nevertheless, the over-all performance of the Pradesh's economy during the Fourth Plan period has been good enough and one can look with satisfaction the achievements made in various fields of development. State Domestic Product at 1960-61 prices increased by about 3.4 *per cent per annum* during the five-year period ending 1972-73.

1.2 Agriculture and Horticulture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy as 76 *per cent* of the workers in the Pradesh are engaged in it for their livelihood. But as the terrain over a greater part of the State is hilly and terraced, holdings are small and scattered, the yields of the crops are generally lower than in the plains, the scope for increasing the out-turn of food crops except in valley areas is rather limited. However, the agro-climatic conditions of the Pradesh are most suitable for growing a wide variety of fruits and cash crops like potato, ginger, vegetable seeds, etc. Considerable emphasis, is, therefore, laid on the development of horticulture.

Himachal Pradesh has made a successful experiment with the production of off-season vegetables like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, turnip and peas. Solan, Sirmur and Kulu districts are supplying these vegetables to the plains in the summer and rainy seasons thereby bringing prosperity to the growers. Their export extends to markets as far off as Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. According to agricultural scientists of the Solan Agricultural Research Institute, off-season tomatoes yield on an average a net profit of about Rs. 6,500 per acre, cauliflower and green onion earn Rs. 3,000, cabbage Rs. 2,500, turnips Rs. 2,000 and peas Rs. 1,600 per acre. Already the Saproon Valley, adjoining Solan town, Shoghi and Kandaghat in Solan district, Pachhad in Sirmur district, Nagwain in Mandi district and the Kulu Valley have developed into regular off-season vegetable growing pockets.

There is a marginal decrease in the index of agricultural production during 1972-73 (as it stood at 153.15) in comparison to previous year's level of 154.50. The index of *kharif* cereals during 1972-73 showed an increasing trend when it stood at 138.74 as against 125.90 during 1971-72. This increase in 1972-73 was mainly due to remarkable increase in the index of maize production, which went up to 185.38 as against 155.85 during the year 1971-72. However, the index of *rabi* cereals considerably declined to 161.43 in 1972-73 as against 193.60 in 1971-72. The over-all index of cereals in 1972-73 slightly came down to 154.68 as against 159.90 during the year 1971-72. Similarly, the index of pulses came down to 115.55 in 1972-73 as against 124.70 in 1971-72. The index of non-food grains, however, increased remarkably to 175.79 in 1972-73, while it was 123.90 in 1971-72. The appreciable increase was due to increase in the index of potato, which went up to 205.19 in 1972-73 as against the level of 1971-72 which was 140.80. It was followed by the increase in the index of sugarcane, which also showed increasing trend and stood at 140.46 in 1972-73 as against 116.49 in 1971-72.

The index of area under all crops during 1972-73 marginally came down to 105.48 as against 107.80 in 1971-72. The indices of *kharif* cereals, pulses and non-food crops, witnessed a decline.

The index numbers of area under principal crops, agricultural production and productivity,

are given below:—

Year	Index numbers (1956-57=100)					
	Area		Production		Productivity	
	Food-grains	All crops	Food-grains	All crops	Food-grains	All crops
1968-69	106.3	107.2	146.9	148.7	138.2	138.7
1969-70	104.4	105.8	139.1	145.3	133.9	137.3
1970-71	106.9	107.8	144.7	148.1	135.4	137.4
1971-72	107.2	107.8	157.6	154.5	147.0	143.3
1972-73	105.0	105.5	152.3	153.2	145.1	145.2

Horticultural development in the Pradesh has been very significant and has gone a long way in ameliorating the economic conditions of the people. The following table gives a glimpse of progress in area and production under fruits in the Pradesh:—

Year	Area under fruits (‘000 hectares)	Estimated fruit production (lakh tonnes)
1	2	3
1960-61	4.51	0.19
1965-66	22.26	0.37
1970-71	44.33	1.49
1973-74 (Anticipated)	55.45	2.40

While the State has made rapid strides in the production of fruits, efforts for its processing and marketing etc., are also in no way less. The Agro-Industries Corporation is playing commendable role in this direction. The decision of the Corporation to set up a chain of cold storages with marketing agencies, at all the terminal points in the country, is a welcome step which would enable the growers to get reasonable returns for their produce and encourage them to increase the acreage under horticultural crops. Further, cold storages are very important to the prosperity of the hill areas where horticulture could turn poverty into plenty. A cold storage with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes has been set up at Delhi during 1972-73. Another cold storage has been set up at Bombay. The agreement with the World Bank Project is also another land mark in the horticultural history of the Pradesh. Thirteen million dollars foreign exchange has been released against this project. The total expected cost of the project is over Rs. 16 crores out of which Rs. 9.75 crores will be in the form of foreign aid. The project will aim at establishing collection centres, cold storages, transshipment centres, processing plant and construction of new link roads etc., in the Pradesh.

Small Farmers Development-cum-Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (SFDA and MFAL) —The crucial fact that has emerged out of the recent Green Revolution is that the small farmers have been left out of the main stream of progress. In order to make them economically viable, the Government of India has introduced the scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency under the Central Sector in selected districts in different States. In Himachal Pradesh, this scheme has been taken up in Sirmur district and it covers all the Development Blocks of the district. Under the scheme of SFDA, a comprehensive approach has been made to provide adequate credit facilities to the small farmers having holdings upto 7.5 acres for the purchase of agricultural inputs, provision of irrigation facilities to boost up agricultural production, besides encouraging them to take up the diversified allied programmes. The scheme of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers aims at the development of minor irrigation, soil conservation,

vegetables and fruit cultivation, development of fodder resources and animal husbandry, mushroom cultivation, cottage industries and farm machinery. Farmers are given financial assistance in the form of subsidy to the extent of 33 *per cent* and loans for the remaining 67 *per cent* amount of the total investment. This scheme has been put into operation in Solan district.

Programme for land laws implementation.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh has promulgated an Ordinance amending the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, and seeking to bring in certain amendments regarding the resumption of land by the landowners from non-occupancy tenants, as well as some other amendments. According to the Ordinance, if a landowner, whose whole land is with non-occupancy tenants, has not exercised the right of resumption of tenancy land at any time since January 26, 1955, under any law in force in the State, he can resume for his personal cultivation before September 1, 1974, in the prescribed manner, either one and half acres of irrigated or three acres of unirrigated land in the revenue estate where he actually resides or within a radius of 10 kms. from his residence. There are two more conditions attached to this right of resumption namely the landowner will not be entitled to resume land from a tenant whose tenancy land plus land held by him as a landowner is likely to be reduced by the resumption to less than one and a half acres in case of irrigated or three acres in case of unirrigated land. Secondly, the landowner will not be entitled to resume from a tenant more than a quarter of the tenancy land. Another important amendment is that of protecting the right of retaining tenancies by the father of a person who is serving in the Armed Forces. Thus all the members of the Armed Forces have been brought on equal footing for retaining tenancies while they are members of the Armed Forces and resuming five acres of land for personal cultivation when they cease to be members of the army. The Ordinance has also clarified the position as to how long protection given to the tenancies of widows, minors, those suffering from mental and physical infirmities and members of the Armed Forces, is to continue.

Under the provision of land ceilings, the Pradesh Government has taken the steps to fix the upper limit on farms of various categories so that maximum amount of surplus land could be obtained for distribution among landless labour. At the same time it has also been kept in view that the land left with tiller is enough for providing him and his family with an economic holding. Lands with assured irrigation and capable of producing two crops a year have been limited to 10 acres. Similar holdings capable of producing only one crop a year will not exceed 15 acres. Other types of lands could be subjected to 30 acres ceiling excepting in the backward and inaccessible areas, inhabited by tribal people where the limit is 70 acres. These limits are most progressive keeping in view the social and economic factors in the Pradesh where farming is far less rewarding as compared to neighbouring States. The measures also envisage inclusion of private forests and *banjar* land in the ceiling and their consequent vesting in the State.

1.3 Forests

Forests in Himachal Pradesh are a potential source of revenue to the State exchequer as about one-fourth of the total revenue is earned from this source. Forests with an area of 21,585 square kilometres account for about 38.5 *per cent* of the total area of the Pradesh. Efforts are being made to bring 60 *per cent* of the total area under forests as envisaged in the National Forest Policy for all hilly areas of the country. By far the most important schemes relate to raising of plantation of quick growing species, economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses and farm-forestry including fuel wood plantation. During the year 1973-74, it is expected to cover an area of 7,294 hectares under quick growing species, 4,862 hectares under economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses and 469 hectares under farm-forestry (including fuel plantation).

1.4 Community Development

At present, there are 69 Blocks in the Pradesh out of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ are in Stage II and $61\frac{1}{2}$ in Post-Stage II. The work programme in these blocks comprises, *inter-alia*, distribution of

improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved birds and animals, construction of *kuhls*, *baolies*, roads, culverts, latrines, soakage pits, compost pits, smokeless *chulhas*, organisation of social functions, camps, literacy centres and arranging of such activities which may lead to the awakening of the people for dynamic economic activities.

During the year under review (upto 31st December, 1973) 1,872 tonnes of improved seeds were distributed/exchanged, 15,874 tonnes fertilizers and 2,001 improved implements were distributed. Besides, 91 kilometres of *kuhls* channels, 2,065 soakage pits and 308 *baolies* were constructed, 413 improved animals and 11,382 birds were supplied to the breeders. In the field of social education, 833 adults were made literate and 13,681 Gram Sahayaks were trained in the rural extension work.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment.—Crash programme for rural employment was started in Himachal Pradesh in 1971-72, and since then it has continued. During the year 1973-74, an allocation of Rs. 1.20 crores was made for this programme. Being the last year of the programme, all the schemes, which are continuing from 1972-73, have been taken up for completion during 1973-74. Consequent upon the economy cut imposed by the Government of India, the remaining amount was equally allocated to all the 12 districts in the Pradesh.

Apart from this, Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project started by the Government of India in Sadar Block of Bilaspur district in 1972-73, continued its activities in 1973-74. The project is sanctioned for three years and will continue so upto October, 1975.

1.5 Power

Himachal Pradesh has vast hydro-power potential which has not been properly harnessed so far. It is estimated that the hydel potential of the State is of the order of 8,248.7 MW at 60 per cent load factor or about one-fifth of the aggregate hydro-power resources of the country. River Sutlej and Beas are reported to provide for about 80 per cent of the total hydro power resources of the State as is revealed from the figures given below:—

POWER POTENTIAL OF RIVERS (AT 60% LOAD FACTOR)

River 1	Power potential (MW) 2
Sutlej	4,534.3
Beas	1,772.2
Yamuna	558.6
Chenab	760.0
Ravi	623.6
TOTAL ..	8,248.7

Himachal is now set for a big leap forward to harness its power resources to produce cheap electricity. A number of large hydro-power projects have already been taken in hand. These include (i) Guri Project in Sirmour district, (ii) Nogh Power House Extension in Simla district, (iii) Rukhi Micro Hydel Scheme in Kinnaur district and (iv) Sissu Micro Hydel Scheme in Lahaul and Spiti district. The hydrological, topographical and geological surveys of about 10 projects are also in progress which include one Koi Dam in Bilaspur district.

About one thousand MW capacity Nathpa Jhakri Hydel Project based on the Sutlej in Kinnaur district, has been envisaged by the Government of India. The abundant perennial flow in the river coupled with steep gradients of the river channel permits generation of cheap power, by diverting the flow through a tunnel and dropping it back into the river at a down stream point. The cost per unit of energy is likely to be less than four paise. Another project in the same

a, which has been included in the Fifth Plan of Himachal Pradesh will generate 150 MW of power from the waters of the Bhaba Khad, a tributary of the Sutlej. By a construction similar to that on the Nathpa-Jhakri Project, the Bhaba Khad will be diverted through a 5,160 metre long tunnel and then dropped through 915 metres to run two units of 75 MW each, in an underground power house located on the right stream of Nathpa. The discharge from the power house will fall into the Nathpa Storage Pond and the waters available for further power generation at the Jhakri Power House.

The consumption of electricity is also constantly rising in the Pradesh. As against a consumption of 61.6 million kwh during 1967-68, the consumption in 1972-73 was 166.0 million kwh. Electricity generated during 1972-73 was 162.6 million kwh as against 137.6 million kwh in 1971-72 and 3.7 million kwh in 1967-68. By the end of current year, as many as 4200 towns and villages would be electrified.

Industries

Though from industrialisation point of view, Himachal Pradesh is one of the most difficult areas in the country, yet it is endowed with vast natural resources, cheap power, labour, excellent industrial climate and other opportunities for setting up traditional as well as non-traditional industries in the State. For creating a well knit and sound infrastructure to speed up the tempo of industrialisation in the Pradesh, the Government has set up four Corporations. In order to co-ordinate the working of these corporations and to advise the State Government to formulate industrial policy, an Industrial Development Council headed by the Chief Minister has been constituted. Apart from this, an eight member Board of Industries, under the Chairmanship of the Industries Minister, for implementing the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh State Aid to Industries Act, 1968, has been constituted.

Among major industrial units in the Pradesh are (i) Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan, (ii) Rosin and Turpentine Factories at Nahan and Bilaspur in Government Sector and the Mohan Meakin Breweries and Distilleries in the Private Sector. The Cement Corporation of India has started 100 tonnes a day capacity cement plant at Rajban in Sirmur district. A newsprint plant in the Beas Basin with a production capacity of 200 tonnes a day is also going to be established. Negotiations are also going on for setting up of a cement factory near Dharamkot in Kangra district in the private sector. The foundation stone of Himalaya Fertiliser Company, a joint-venture, has been laid at Majoli (Nalagarh) and the factory building is coming up. The machinery indented has been received. Its erection will start shortly. The factory is expected to go into production during the year 1974-75.

Three steel re-rolling mills in district Solan and one in Kangra district have already gone into production while one in Kangra district is in progress. A chemical unit set up in private sector by M/s. Himachal Terpene Chemicals at Kala Amb in district Sirmur has gone into production. This unit is utilizing the turpentine being produced at Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan. A similar unit is coming up at Mahatpur (Una district). It would utilize turpentine being produced at Bilaspur. The department has decided to develop industrial areas in the following places of the Pradesh:—

- (i) Paonta Sahib in Sirmur district;
- (ii) Mahatpur in Una district;
- (iii) Nagrota Bagwan in Kangra district;
- (iv) Sansarpur Terrace in Kangra district;
- (v) Damtal Kandrori in Kangra district;
- (vi) Baroti Parwanu in Solan district;
- (vii) Choultu in Kinnaur district;
- (viii) Bilaspur Sadar in Bilaspur district; and
- (ix) Nalagarh in Solan district.

1.7 Employment

A. Employment Pattern.—According to 1971 Census, 36.8 per cent of the total population of the Pradesh has been classified as workers as against 33.5 per cent for the country as a whole. The percentage of women workers is also quite high (21.4) in Himachal Pradesh as compared to the country (13.2). Majority of these workers are engaged in agriculture as revealed by the following figures:—

Class	Percentage distribution of 1971 population					
	Himachal Pradesh			All India		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
<i>I. Workers—</i>						
(i) As cultivators and agricultural workers	36.1	19.5	27.9	35.4	9.7	22.5
(ii) All other professions ..	15.7	1.9	8.9	17.1	3.5	10.3
TOTAL—WORKERS ..	51.8	21.4	36.8	52.5	13.2	33.5
<i>II. Non-workers</i>	48.2	78.6	63.2	47.5	86.8	66.5
TOTAL—POPULATION ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

B. Factory Employment.—Average daily employment in registered factories in Himachal Pradesh during 1971 was of the order of 12,022 as against 9,613 and 11,214 during 1969 and 1970, respectively. The employment is constantly increasing as revealed by the figures given in Table 17. Majority of these workers are engaged in machinery (2,795), followed by transport equipment (2,784) and metal products (1,966).

C. Employment in Public and Private Sectors.—At the end of the second quarter i.e., April-June, 1973, total employment in the Pradesh was 2,23,772 (public sector—2,11,407; private sector—12,365) as against 2,03,764 (public sector—1,91,061; private sector—12,703) during the corresponding period of the last year. Of the total employment in the public sector, 68.7 per cent were borne on the State Government, 23.3 per cent on the Central Government, 2.1 per cent on the local bodies and the rest i.e. 5.9 per cent on the quasi-government establishment. Himachal Pradesh Government has raised the upper age limit for entry into Government service in the State to 27 years. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the upper age limit will be 32 years.

D. Government Employees.—The total number of Himachal Pradesh Government employees 'regular' and 'contingent-paid, work-charged and daily-paid workers' as on 31st March, may be seen from the following table:—

Year	Regular employees			Contingency-paid work-charged and daily-paid workers
	Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Total	
1967	1,357	54,525	55,882	37,558
1968	1,416	58,616	60,032	69,196
1969	1,504	59,866	61,370	61,958
1970	1,543	62,037	63,580	57,264
1971	1,636	63,616	65,252	75,931

E. Employment Exchanges.—A comparative picture of the employment situation in the Pradesh during the last few years is subjoined below:—

Year	Number of registrants	Numbers of placements	Number of vacancies notified	Number of vacancies filled	Number on live register
1967	59,132	8,885	14,136	7,484	24,052
1968	48,799	8,687	15,944	7,634	52,888
1969	50,638	11,380	17,503	10,095	50,904
1970	50,431	8,291	13,322	7,807	44,344
1971	65,702	10,368	17,159	10,597	45,273
1972	76,267	15,681	22,844	14,343	54,204
1973	84,353	14,785	21,280	..	65,472

Employment exchange operations during the year 1973 in the Pradesh revealed an increase in the number of registrants and the number on live registers, while on the other hand, number of placements and vacancies notified showed a decline.

3 Price Situation

Consumer price index numbers.—The trend of the consumer price index numbers being compiled by the Labour Bureau, Government of India for industrial workers of Himachal Pradesh for the last few years is indicated below:—

Year	Consumer price index numbers for Himachal Pradesh (Base 1965=100)	
	General	Food
1965	100	100
1966	111	114
1967	136	150
1968	138	151
1969	138	145
1970	145	149
1971	152	154
1972	161	165
1973 (P)	172	187

There has been a rise in prices during 1973 which is an all-India phenomenon. A comparative picture of the prices at the end of 1972 and middle and end of the year 1973 in respect of principal foodgrains at important centres in Himachal Pradesh is given in table no. 10.

9 Education

Education plays a catalytic role in socio-economic development of the people and thus is an essential social overhead to be provided by the State. Himachal Pradesh is more literate today than in 1961. According to 1971 Census, the literacy in Himachal Pradesh was 31.3 per cent against 21.3 per cent during 1961. This percentage is higher than even the national average (24.3) and ten other States of the Indian Union, namely Haryana (26.7), Bihar (19.8), Assam (18.8), Andhra Pradesh (24.6), Jammu and Kashmir (18.3), Madhya Pradesh (22.1), Orissa (26.1), Rajasthan (18.8), Uttar Pradesh (21.6) and Nagaland (27.3).

As a result of constant increase in the number of schools and other incentives, the enrolment

has consistently increased in all the age-groups as is revealed by the figures given below:—

Item	1960-61	1971-72	1972-73
(A) Institutions (Number):			
1. Primary/Junior Basic	1,341	3,730	
2. Middle/Senior Basic	207	836	
3. High/Higher Secondary	92	426	
(B) Students (Stage-wise/age-group) (Number):			
1. Primary/Junior Basic (6—11)	84,106	3,83,153	4,04,106
2. Middle/Senior Basic (11—14)	19,829	1,23,103	1,24,103
3. High/Higher Secondary (14—17)	5,392	50,562	52,103

1.10 Medical and Public Health

Under the Five Year Plans constant efforts are being made to improve medical and public health facilities. The number of various institutions functioning in the Pradesh is enumerated below:—

Institution	1972
1. State Hospital	1
2. District Hospitals	9
3. Civil Hospitals	29
4. Civil Dispensaries	151
5. Primary Health Centres	75
6. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	373
7. T.B. Sanitorium	5
8. T.B. Clinic	8
9. T.B. Sub-Clinic	5
10. V.D. Hospital	1
11. V.D. Clinic	66
12. Ayurvedic Hospital	2
13. Ayurvedic Pharmacy	2
14. Unani Dispensary	3
15. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	47
16. Medical College	1
17. Family Planning Centres	69
18. General Nursing Training Centres	3
19. Auxilliary Nurse Midwives Training Centres	2
20. Lady Health Visitors Training Centre	1

For the control of epidemic diseases and to arrest the rapid growth of population, the following programmes of national importance have been launched in the Pradesh:—

- (i) National Family Planning Programme;
- (ii) National Malaria Eradication Programme;
- (iii) National Small Pox Eradication Programme;
- (iv) Leprosy Control Programme;
- (v) T.B. Control Programme; and
- (vi) Venereal Disease Control Programme.

The Family Planning Programme has been given a place of key importance in the Five Year Plan. The importance of maintaining a balance between population growth and material resources has been recognised since the inception of planning. There is an urgent need to put a check

the population explosion, if any significant improvement in the standard of living is to be ensured. For arresting the rapid growth of population, 69 Family Planning Centres are functioning in the Pradesh and in addition free family planning advice/distribution of contraceptives is available in all the hospitals, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Primary Health Centres. Great emphasis is, however, being laid on sterilisation and I.U.C.D. (loop insertions) and progress made in this direction is depicted in the following table:—

Year 1	Number of sterilisation operations done			Number of I.U.C.D. insertions 5
	Male 2	Female 3	Total 4	
1967-68	3,833	767	4,600	7,971
1968-69	6,272	1,664	7,936	7,704
1969-70	3,173	2,269	5,442	3,684
1970-71	1,949	2,570	4,519	1,473
1971-72	2,264	3,378	5,642	3,796
1972-73	1,848	4,045	5,893	2,545
1973-74 (upto November, 1973)	796	1,912	2,708	1,059

1.11 Population Growth

The growth rate of population during 1961-71 was the highest as compared to previous decades and stood at 23.04 *per cent*. This increased growth rate during 1961-71 is the result of better health coverage coupled with effective control of epidemics and immigration. This growth rate is, however, lower than the national growth rate of 24.60 *per cent* and that of the majority of States.

1.12 Plan Investment in Public Sector

The First Five Year Plan of the Pradesh was a moderate plan but the subsequent plans have witnessed a rising investment in the public sector. The following table gives the various plan sizes and per capita investment in public sector in Himachal Pradesh:—

Plan period 1	Investment (Rs. crores) 2	Estimated mid-period population (lakhs) 3	Per capita plan investment (Rs.)	
			Plan period (5 years) 4	Per annum 5
Annual Plans:				
1966-67	9.46	31.52	—	30.19
1967-68	14.57	32.18	—	45.59
1968-69	15.98	32.86	—	49.02
Fourth Plan—(1969-74)	111.39	34.97	318.53	63.71
1969-70	17.36	33.55	—	51.74
1970-71	17.30	34.25	—	50.51
1971-72	22.93	34.97	—	64.57
1972-73	26.18	35.70	—	73.33
1973-74	27.62	36.45	—	75.77
Fifth Plan—(1974-79)	231.40	38.79	596.54	119.31
1974-75	32.00	37.21	—	86.00

✓ 2. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

2.1 Agriculture

The importance of agriculture in the economy of the State is amply borne out by the fact that it is by far the largest single industry and the main occupation of people of Himachal Pradesh on which depends the economy of the people. The total geographical area of the State is 1.5 lakh hectares having a population of 34.60 lakhs according to 1971 census. The total cultivated area is 6.1 lakh hectares out of which nearly 5.5 lakh hectares is net area sown under different food and non-food crops. The net area under irrigation is about 93 thousand hectares which forms 15.3 per cent of the cultivated area. Therefore, the success of crops, by and large, depends upon rains which are often erratic and not well scattered.

As a matter of fact, agriculture is not merely an occupation, but an established tradition and an accepted way of life. It is the main source of state domestic product and alone accounts for nearly 40 to 45 per cent. Soil erosion is rampant and every year huge quantity of valuable soil is washed away by rains. All the areas are not suitable, being hilly, for intensive cultivation and adoption of full package practices. The return from agriculture to farmers had been meagre. The Pradesh has ideal agro-climatic conditions for the development of cash crops like off-season vegetables, disease-free seed potato, ginger and seeds of temperate vegetables like pea, cauliflower and soyabean. Appreciable impression in this field has already been made as a result of efforts put in during the past several plans, but still constant endeavour is being made to boost production and thereby the economy of this State. The following paragraphs would reveal development efforts being made in different aspects, despite various odds.

A. Foodgrains Production.—As has been stated above that on account of difficult hilly terrain and scattered small holdings, the possibilities of increasing foodgrains production through extensive measures are rather limited. Efforts are, therefore, afoot to increase production through intensive measures. High yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes have been launched in the State particularly in valley areas of the Pradesh. Mixed farming programme is also in progress. Two projects with the collaboration of Federal Republic of Germany are already in operation in Mandi district and erstwhile Kangra district (now Kangra, Hamirpur and Una districts) for the purpose of integrated farming. All necessary steps are being taken to have various inputs required for boosting the food production such as fertilizers, compost farm yard manure, green manuring, high yielding variety seeds of cereals, irrigation facilities, plant protection measures and use of improved implements and intensive cultural measures such as multiple cropping, etc.

Favourable weather conditions, timely supply of inputs like seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilizer, etc., and concerted drive by the extension workers have all combined to help farmers to harvest rich *kharif* crops throughout the Pradesh. *Rabi* campaign to boost the production of foodgrains was launched throughout the Pradesh well in time keeping in view the regular and timely supply of inputs to the farmers. The total production of foodgrains is likely to be upto 11.00 lakh tonnes during 1973-74.

(i) *High yielding varieties programme.*—The high yielding varieties of cereal crops i.e., maize, paddy and wheat introduced in the Pradesh have given good returns. The preliminary reports indicate that an area of about 260 thousand hectares has been brought under maize crop out of which an area of 60 thousand hectares is estimated to have been saturated with hybrid and composite maize varieties. Similarly out of the total area of 101 thousand hectares under paddy 55 thousand hectares has been brought under improved varieties. During *rabi* 1973-74, out of 350 thousand hectares for wheat, 200 thousand hectares is expected to be covered under high yielding varieties. The production programmes for pulses and coarse cereals like millets are also being taken up in the State.

(ii) *Fertilizer*.—Chemical fertilizers play a vital role in increasing agricultural production, particularly when associated with high yielding varieties, which are highly responsive to high doses of fertilizers. The vigorous efforts made by the Agriculture Department to popularise the use of fertilizers have made the farmers fertilizer conscious and they are using more and more of it. The per hectare consumption of fertilizer has increased from 3.3 kg. in the year 1967-68 to 6.3 kg. (average per annum) during the Fourth Plan Period in the case of Nitrogen. Similarly, the consumption trend for phosphoric and potassic fertilizers has also increased. The distribution of fertilizers is estimated at N-8900 tonnes, P_2O_5 -4400 tonnes and K_2O -2500 tonnes during the current year.

(iii) *Compost and green manuring*.—Compost and farm yard manure constitute an important supplement to the fertilizers, as these make the soil conducive to increase in production. Due to overall shortage of nitrogenous fertilizer in the country and importance of organic manure, a State level Compost Week was organised at Bilaspur on 4th December, 1973 for training demonstration and utilization of compost on scientific lines. During 1973-74 about 16 lakh tonnes of rural compost is expected to be prepared and 28.3 thousand hectares of area is expected to be covered under green manuring.

(iv) *Improved implements*.—There is a Research-cum-Demonstration and Training Centre at Bhangrotu which evolves simple, low cost, and easy handling implements thereby reducing the cost of cultivation and human drudgery. Most suitable implements for different local conditions in the Pradesh are tested and modified at this centre. It also introduces and popularises the improved implements among the farmers. Automatic potato planter, proto-type hand press for extraction of sugar beet juice, power apple grader and hand operated cob remover have been developed at this centre apart from other fabrication works.

(v) *Plant protection*.—In order to increase the production of vegetables and cereals, plant protection measures are of paramount importance. Regular campaigns are, therefore, organised in different seasons to fight the menace of crop diseases by pests and field rats. The necessary plant protection equipment and insecticides are stocked at district and block headquarters for use by the cultivators. It is expected that an area of 1.80 lakh hectares under food crops and 40.00 thousand hectares under commercial crops will be treated under plant protection.

(vi) *Multiple cropping*.—Under traditional agricultural practices, generally one or two crops are taken in a year in the hills. This does not meet the requirements of intensive agricultural programme when maximum return is to be derived from the land. A rotational system, wherein more crops can be taken, is required to be devised to suit the different agro-climatic conditions. Under multiple cropping programme, emphasis is on increasing the intensity of cropping through better crop-rotations, inter-cropping, relay-cropping, mixed-cropping, etc. With the introduction of high yielding varieties, it has now become possible to adjust the duration of crops and take additional intermediate crops. The following are some of the crop-rotations which are being recommended to the cultivators:—

1. Maize—Toria—Wheat
2. Maize—Toria—Potato
3. Maize—Potato—Potato/Tomato
4. Maize—Potato—Wheat
5. Moong—Maize—Potato—Wheat
6. Moong—Maize—Toria—Wheat
7. Maize—Buck Wheat—Wheat
8. Ginger—Peas—Cauliflower

The adoption of the intensive cropping pattern is helping in getting higher yields, more income and providing full employment to all the members of the farming families. The results of the crop trials indicate that it was possible to introduce 3 or 4 crop-rotations in place of single or double crop-rotation particularly in valley areas. It is expected that an area of 18,500 hectares will be covered under this programme during 1973-74.

B. Development of Cash Crops.—Agro-climatic conditions of the Pradesh are ideal for the development of cash crops like temperate vegetables, disease-free seed potato, ginger, edible mushrooms and off-season vegetables e.g., peas, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot etc. Appreciable impression in this field has already been made as a result of efforts put in during the past several years but still constant endeavour is being made to improve the production and thereby boost the economy of the Pradesh.

(i) *Seed potato.*—Himachal Pradesh from its very beginning has been the main supplier of seed potato to other States of the country mainly because it is free from virus disease and gives higher yields in the plains. For developing its qualities further, the whole of potato industry has been organised on modern scientific lines where breeders seed stocks are procured annually from Central Potato Research Institute, Simla and multiplied at the State Government farms to raise foundation seed for further multiplication on the holdings of approved and certified growers. The farmers of the State get Rs. 3 to 4 crores per annum. This year late blight of potato appeared in District Simla which resulted in some loss. The total production is estimated to the tune of 97 thousand tonnes. To ensure quality seed to the potato growers in other States of the country more than one lakh bags were graded under AGMARK.

(ii) *Ginger.*—The State produces high quality ginger which is another important cash crop and is the 2nd largest producer in the country. So far its cultivation was limited to Sirmur, Simla and Bilaspur districts but it is now being extended to Mandi, Kangra and other districts also. Efforts are also being made to step up its production and expand its market. Research work on varietal and agronomic aspects of this crop is being conducted at the Ginger Development Station, Harlo in Sirmur district. Camps were organised to train the farmers about the latest cultural practices of ginger and other spices and to make them aware of the economic importance of this crop and other spices.

(iii) *Vegetables.*—Himachal is ideally suited for the production of all types of vegetables particularly the temperate types. A number of Vegetable Development Stations have been established at different altitudes in the Pradesh to carry on research work. The production of temperate vegetable seeds, especially cauliflower has become very remunerative for the growers. The National Seeds Corporation, Government of India, has taken up special programme for the production of certified seeds of these vegetables on cultivators' fields. The likely production of vegetables during the year 1973-74 is expected to be of the order of 83 thousand tonnes.

(iv) *Mushrooms.*—Artificial cultivation of high quality edible mushrooms is also in progress. It has encouraged the farmers to take up its cultivation on commercial scale. Programmes on more sound footing shall be implemented during the Fifth Plan.

(v) *Sugar beet.*—Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh has taken a lead in the production of quality seed of sugar beet and it is being grown on cultivators' fields in co-ordination with the National Seeds Corporation.

(vi) *Introduction of new crops.*—From commercial point of view, crops like soyabean, sunflower and hops etc., are no less important and as such all efforts are being put in to bring substantial area under these crops on scientific lines during the Fifth Plan. It is hoped that these crops shall help in developing agro-industrial base in the State.

C. Intensive Agricultural District Programme.—In order to achieve a breakthrough in agricultural production, Intensive Agricultural Development Programme was launched in Mandi district in the year 1962 in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany and has been judged as one of the best composite and integrated agricultural projects of the country. Encouraged by the results achieved in Mandi district, similar project was started in the composite Kangra district in 1967 and by now it has also made progress in certain spheres of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. These agricultural projects have opened new avenues for farmers of Jammu and Kashmir and they are now utilising all available opportunities such as improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural credit and modern techniques to enrich their agrarian economy. In addition, Intensive Agricultural Area Programme are also in operation which include cultivation of high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, etc. in Kangra, Sirmur, Bilaspur, Kulu, Simla, Chamba and Solan districts.

D. Small Farmers Development Agency.—Agriculture is the mainstay of the majority of our population and its development forms the foundation for the socio-economic development of the rural community. For uplifting the village economy, organised efforts were made during the last two decades of planning. The implementation of the Community Development Programme was a first phase in this direction. Subsequently, the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme were initiated through which the improved agricultural practices were gradually introduced and awareness of modern agricultural technology has been created amongst the farmers. The revolutionary changes that have taken place in the field of agriculture which was once a conventional vocation have transformed it into a economic proposition with the advent and adoption of latest methods of production. In spite of the preponderance of the small farmers, their participation in the process of agricultural development has not been commendable for various reasons. They lagged behind the main stream of the "Green Revolution". Small farmers continue to be in the same old vicious circle of low productivity, low income and low investment in which they have been entangled for generations. Hence, there is need to uplift the small farmers so as to redress the inequalities and frustrations among the various groups in the rural areas. Therefore, with a view to bringing this section of the agricultural community in the scheme of development planning, the Rural Credit Review Committee recommended the establishment of Small Farmers Development Agency. Accordingly, the Government of India has introduced this scheme for small farmers in selected districts of different states with substantial financial assistance from the Government of India. The basic theme of the scheme is that the small farmers need not restrict themselves to the production of food or commercial crops only but may take up poultry farming, dairying, fisheries, fruit farming, bee keeping or any other allied production programmes that can help the promotion of agricultural economy and make them economically viable. Under this scheme, a comprehensive approach has been made to provide adequate credit facilities to the small farmers having holdings up to 7.5 acres for the purchase of agricultural inputs, provision of irrigation facilities to boost up the agricultural production, besides encouraging them to take up the diversified allied programmes.

The scheme has been taken up in Sirmur district and covers all its Development Blocks. It is being carried out by a body registered under the Societies Act and known as Small Farmer's Development Agency, Sirmur. The main aim and object of the agency is to identify the problems of the small farmers and prepare appropriate programmes to assist them in establishing their economy. In order to achieve this object, the Agency is functioning on the following lines:—

- (i) To identify the small but potentially viable farmers. It is expected that above 50,000 such families would be participating in this programme in due course of time. The agency has so far identified about 35,000 small farmers in the district till December, 1973. About 19 thousand participants identified are on co-operative roll.
- (ii) To assist the participating farmers in getting the necessary credit from Co-operative and Commercial Banks for their development schemes. The Agency gives risk fund to these credit institutions.

- (iii) To co-ordinate all Government Departments to plan, frame and execute the development schemes of small farmers effectively.
- (iv) The financial assistance has been limited to 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy.

E. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (M.F.A.L.) Agency, Solan.—The benefits of the 'Green Revolution' did not percolate to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In order to make this group economically viable, the Government of India has in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Central Sector, launched a scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in selected districts of different States. In Himachal Pradesh, this scheme has been put into operation in Solan district.

The scheme aims at the development of minor irrigation, soil conservation, vegetable and fruit cultivation, development of fodder resources, mushroom cultivation, cottage industries and farm machinery. Farmers are being given financial assistance to the extent of about 33 per cent subsidy and 67 per cent loan of the total investment through Commercial Banks for undertaking individual and composite development programmes. Provision of custom service for hiring agricultural machinery, plant protection equipment and execution of irrigation schemes, has also been envisaged under this programme. The marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers have been identified for the economic benefits envisaged in the project. So far, about 21 thousand marginal farmers and three thousand agricultural labourers of the identified participants are in the co-operative fold. The programmes under the project are being executed very actively. Besides execution of the general programmes kept in the project, possibilities are being explored to bring more area under irrigation by way of exploiting surface and ground water resources. Assistant Project Officer (Geology) has been appointed for the purpose.

F. Agricultural Education and Training.—Himachal Agricultural Colleges and Research Institute continued functioning at Solan and Palampur. In these colleges, which have since been affiliated with the Himachal Pradesh University, facilities exist for M.Sc. (Agri.) in different fields of Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding and Genetics. Training facilities are also available in the Vocational Agricultural Schools at Sundernagar and Extension Training Centre at Mashobra.

For training of farmers about modern practices in cultivation, a farmers' training institute has been established at Sundernagar in Mandi district.

G. Agricultural Marketing.—In order to ensure better returns to the farmers, Himachal Pradesh Government have constituted the Himachal Pradesh Marketing Board. A number of regulated markets are being established all over the State. Paonta and Nalagarh markets have been regulated and these markets have started functioning. To bring better return to the farmers especially of potato, seed potato bags were graded under AGMARK. More than one lakh bags have been graded during the year 1973.

H. Agricultural Statistics.—For the formulation of policies/programmes for the development of agriculture, reliable statistics are very essential. For this purpose, a separate Agricultural Statistics section is functioning in the Pradesh which has been engaged on the execution of scheme relating to (i) improvement of agricultural statistics, (ii) diagnostic and sample surveys/studies and (iii) crop estimation surveys for the estimation of average yield and total production of important crops like wheat, maize, rice, barley, potato and ginger. During the year 1973, crop cutting experiments on potato crop in Lahaul tehsil have been conducted for the first time. The results were quite encouraging.

I Agricultural Information Service.—Under this service, work relating to dissemination of useful information for use of the farmers is being done. This unit which has been located at the State headquarters, publishes magazines, pamphlets, folders, etc. This unit is responsible for the organisation of various agricultural exhibitions and campaigns for more agricultural production.

J. Soil Testing Programme.—The object of soil testing programme is to give to farmers a service leading to better and more economic use of fertilizers and soil management practices for increasing the agricultural production. Soil testing laboratories have been established at Simla, Dhaulakuan, Sundernagar, Palampur, Chamba and Bilaspur. Soil samples are collected and chemically analysed at these laboratories. The results are conveyed to the farmers. About 20,000 soil samples are expected to be analysed during 1973-74. Besides soil tests, quality of fertilizers is also tested. In order to mobilise soil testing activities, a van has been provided which goes in different areas and helps in spot analysis of the soil samples. Efforts are afoot to gear up and streamline the soil testing activities.

K. Seed Testing Service.—In order to ensure better returns of improved seeds, it is essential to test their quality, purity and germination capacity before these are applied in the fields. For this purpose, a seed testing laboratory at Solan is functioning. The seeds produced at different farms and by the farmers are tested free of charge in this laboratory. Besides this testing service, the seed testing section conducted seed survey in certain Blocks to assess the quality of seeds being used by the cultivators. Such surveys are to be conducted in almost all the potentially viable pockets in the State during the 5th Plan. Besides seed surveys, the seed processing work was undertaken to ensure distribution of graded seed to the farmers.

Plan Programme 1974-75.—During the year, special programmes for the production of new crops such as mushrooms, hops and sugar beet will be taken up on commercial basis during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The production of potato, ginger, vegetables and vegetable seeds through the use of hybrid and improved varieties, will be increased during the ensuing year. For the production of protein-rich-grains and to augment the much-needed supplies of edible oils, the cultivation of soyabean, pulses and sunflower will also be encouraged during the year 1974-75 as a part of phased programme of the Fifth Plan.

The following work programme has been envisaged for the year 1974-75:—

Items	Unit	Work Programme for 1974-75
1. <i>Distribution of seeds (cereals):</i>		
(a) Wheat	'000 tonnes	2.00
(b) Maize	'000 tonnes	0.32
(c) Paddy	'000 tonnes	0.20
2. <i>Area to be covered under high yielding varieties:</i>		
(a) Wheat	'000 hectares	220.0
(b) Maize	'000 hectares	60.0
(c) Paddy	'000 hectares	60.0
3. <i>Distribution of fertilizers:</i>		
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 tonnes	9.0
(b) Phosphatic	'000 tonnes	5.0
(c) Potassic	'000 tonnes	3.0
4. <i>Preparation of compost:</i>		
(a) Rural compost	lakh tonnes	17.0
(b) Urban compost	'000 tonnes	6.4
(c) Area to be covered under green manuring	'000 hectares	30.0
5. <i>Area to be covered under plant protection measures</i>	'000 hectares	616.0
6. <i>Area to be covered under multiple cropping</i>	'000 hectares	20.0
7. <i>Production of:</i>		
(a) Foodgrains	lakh tonnes	11.4
(b) Potato	'000 tonnes	100.0
(c) Vegetables	'000 tonnes	91.0
(d) Ginger	'000 tonnes	5.6
8. <i>Agricultural machinery and implements to be distributed</i>	'000 nos.	12.8
9. <i>Soil conservation</i>	'000 hectares	2.0

2.2 Horticulture

The State of Himachal Pradesh with its wide variety of topographic, soil and climatic conditions offers an enormous scope for all round development of horticulture. Apart from this, it has a manifold impact on them like provision of nutritive diet to the people, checking up of soil erosion in the catchment areas of our national projects like Bhakra Dam, Pong Dam and Beas Siphon Link etc., increasing employment potential of horticulture agriculture-based industries and proper utilisation of area which otherwise cannot be put to agricultural uses. The simple minded people of the Pradesh have taken to horticulture with great zeal. The rapid development in fruit cultivation in the last decade has resulted in a change from subsistence agrarian economy to cash economy with the result that the hills which were once associated with perennial poverty are today looking forward to a bright economic future.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the area and production of fruits in Himachal Pradesh during the last two decades. It was 51,455 hectares at the end of 1972-73. During 1973-74, an additional area of 4,000 hectares is likely to be brought under fruits. The production is expected to be of the order of 2.40 lakh tonnes during the year. The area under different types of fruit during 1972-73 and production estimates during 1973-74 is given in the table below:—

Type of fruit	Area 1972-73 (hectares)	Estimated production 1973-74 ('000 tonnes)
1. Apple	31,003	175
2. Other temperate fruits	8,959	30
3. Nuts and dry fruits	2,128	2
4. Citrus fruits	6,205	22
5. Other sub-tropical fruits	3,160	11
Total	51,455	240

During the year under review efforts were made to augment the supply of fruit plants from nurseries by top working of plants. There is an abundant growth of a large variety of inferior fruits like wild pear, wild peach, wild apricot, wild olive etc., in the Pradesh. Changing of wild fruit trees into superior varieties is an important item in the development of horticulture particularly in those areas which are not suitable for fresh plantations due to certain inherent difficulties. This aspect is, therefore, being given special attention and 2 lakh wild fruit trees are expected to be top-worked during the year 1973-74.

While the horticulture development programme has been pushed with great enthusiasm, the acute problem of marketing of fruits has assumed gigantic dimensions. The Department of Horticulture is alive to this problem of fruit industry as discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

The storage problem has considerably eased as a result of completion and commissioning of two cold storages, one at Delhi and another at Bombay. During the year, over one lakh boxes were stored in these storages which helped in stabilizing the market prices as well. Steps are also being taken to similarly cover other metropolitan cities of India. The storage and forwarding of fruits is being undertaken by the Government Warehouse at Parwanoo, which handled 9.80 lakh apple boxes during this year. Similar type of warehouses at other exit points like Paonta Sahib, Kiratpur, Pathankot are being developed.

Agro-Industries Corporation.—The Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation, on the basis of the experience gained in the previous years, further extended its marketing activities from this year. Besides forwarding the fruits from the Warehouse at Parwanoo as also from the Aryana Border, it also undertook the direct sales of fruits in different markets like Bombay, Delhi and Madras. This Corporation handled in all about 50,000 boxes.

Marketing of fruits, on a small scale, was also taken up by the Himachal Pradesh Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing and Processing Society. The entry of these organisations in the fruit marketing business had a very healthy effect and the growers obtained fairly good return from a bumper crop this year.

On the other hand, the marketing cell in the department of Horticulture intensified its activities with regard to collection of market intelligence from different markets besides giving training in proper picking, grading and packing of apples. In all 623 orchardists, 545 packers and 86 officials were imparted training in proper picking, grading and packing of fruits during the year.

World Bank Project.—The notable achievement during the year was the signing of the agreement for the World Bank Project. A foreign exchange amounting to 13 million dollars has been released against this Project. The total expected cost of the Project is over Rs. 16 crores out of which Rs. 9.75 crores shall be in the form of foreign aid which forms about 60 per cent of the total cost. Besides Rs. 5.38 crores shall be met by the Himachal Pradesh Government through its plans of the Departments of Public Works and Horticulture, while the rest Rs. 1.00 crore will be financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Commercial Banks. The Project envisages the establishment of 12 packing and grading stations, 3 collection centres, four cold storages, one transshipment centre and one processing plant for the proper grading, packing, storage and processing of the horticultural produce. In addition, it is proposed to construct 97 kms of new link roads, improve the 304 kms. of existing roads and lay about 40 kms. of cableways. This project is to be executed through a subsidiary of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation.

Another problem being faced by the Horticulture Department is the processing of fruits. This activity is directly linked with the fruit production programme. Some part of orchard produce is difficult to be marketed due to poor quality. This necessitates the provision of necessary infrastructure for the processing of fruits. The Department is paying special attention for the establishment of fruit processing units. The seven fruit canning units established by the Government are not only undertaking the processing of surplus fruits but are imparting short term training courses for interested persons also. During the year 1973-74 about 200 tonnes of fruit products are expected to be processed besides imparting training in fruit canning/preservation to about 3,000 persons. In addition, a large size factory having a capacity of 10 tonnes per 8 hour shift is being established under the Indo-German Agricultural Project. Another factory having a capacity of 6-7 tonnes per 8 hour shift is being set up in co-operative sector by the Himachal Pradesh Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing and Processing Society.

The Government have been making strenuous efforts in meeting the credit requirements of farmers for the development of orchards. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the advancement of loans for the year 1973-74 exists with the Department of Horticulture. In addition, a special scheme for the plantation of apple orchards has been sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in which the corporation contributes three fourth of the funds. This scheme is in operation in the State since 1972-73. Efforts are also being made to persuade the commercial banks to advance loans to the cultivators for the plantation of orchards.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of walnut for export purposes is in execution since 1972-73 in Himachal Pradesh. During 1972-73, an area of 380 hectares was brought

under walnut plantation and another 350 hectares is proposed to be covered during the current financial year.

Horticultural development in the Pradesh has gained appreciable recognition from to planners and scientists in the country as also from outside. Mention may be made of Dr. R. Watkins an eminent apple breeder of international fame working at East Malling Research Station England and Dr. K. Kon and Dr. Toru Kando, horticulturists of Japan. As a result of their appreciation some new projects for developing horticulture in the Pradesh on scientific lines are in the offing.

Annual Plan 1974-75.—The proposed programme for 1974-75 is discussed below:—

1. *Horticultural Training, Extension, Development and Administration*

(a) *Training Programmes.*—The programme envisages the establishment of suitable infrastructure for providing facilities for the training of farmers, extension workers and extension specialists. One of the schemes under this programme is the establishment of a Horticultural Training Centre having modern facilities. During 1974-75, 100 farmers, 100 village level workers and 2 Horticultural Extension Workers shall be imparted training. Further stipends will be given to 9 agricultural graduates for improvement of qualifications. Two subject matter specialists shall be sent abroad for advanced training.

(b) *Horticultural extension, development and administration.*—This programme aims at establishment, improvement of the infrastructure for the promotion of fruit production. Some of the schemes under this programme proposed to be implemented during 1974-75 are as below:—

Development of food production.—Under this scheme, besides maintaining and improving upon the old progeny-cum-demonstration orchards, one more progeny orchard shall be established. Six lac fruit plants shall be raised in these orchards and 3,000 wild olive trees shall be top worked with superior varieties.

Intensification of horticultural advisory and extension services.—Under this scheme 6.8 lakhs of fruit plants shall be distributed amongst farmers and 1000 demonstrations shall be laid in the fields of the farmers. Besides 400 hectares shall be covered under inter-cropping programmes.

Project for advisory service in fruit plant nutrition.—A plant tissue analysis extension service is proposed to be implemented for guiding the farmers in accurate and economic fertilizer needs of their orchards. About 2,300 leaf samples shall be analysed for this purpose.

Project for creation of horticultural information service.—The activities under this scheme shall cover publication of farm bulletins, pamphlets, magazines, news letters, annual farm guide, issue of press notes, farm features publicity through radio, organisation of fairs, production of movies etc. etc.

Establishment of mobile units.—The mobile team shall organise 140 training camps for training 6,000 orchardists. In addition, 2.90 lakh wild fruit trees shall be top worked, 1 lakh trees shall be pruned and 5 lakh plants will be sprayed.

Intensification of apiculture development.—Five new bee keeping stations with 500 colonies will be established under this scheme. Besides 20 bee keeping training camps will be organised.

Strengthening of plant protection.—About 44,200 hectares shall be covered under plant protection, 46,460 hectares against field rats and 280 hectares under weeds. A sum of Rs. 4.0 lakhs shall be advanced to Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University or any other competent organisation for tackling horticultural problems.

2. *Scheme for subsidisation of interest on horticultural loans and loans for purchase of anti-hail nets.*—An area of 27 hectares shall be covered under anti-hail nets under this scheme.

3. *Horticultural marketing and fruit utilization.*—Five main markets shall be covered under the market intelligence, 4 grading units shall be established to train farmers in grading and packing and 20,000 boxes shall be graded/packed. Besides, 5 picking maturity trials shall also be laid in various areas.

Apart from this, in addition to maintaining the existing canning units one more canning unit shall be established. It is proposed to manufacture 550 tonnes of fruit produce.

4. *Special area programme.*—The programme in backward/tribal areas shall cover distribution of 25,000 fruit plants, 20 sets of plant protection equipment and 40 sets of horticultural tools on subsidized rates. An additional area of 100 hectares shall be brought under fresh plantation.

5. *Agro-Industries Corporation.*—For strengthening the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs shall be contributed as share capital during 1974-75.

6. *Agricultural credit.*—A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs shall be contributed for the purchase of special ventures for the promotion of credit facilities through institutional finances.

7. *Sub-Plan for tribal areas.*—A sub-plan for the year 1974-75 is proposed for the districts of Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Pangi and Bharmour areas of Chamba District. The Plan aims at creating suitable infrastructure in the tribal areas for the promotion of horticultural development in these areas. The programme includes distribution of plant material, horticultural tools and plant protection equipment on subsidized rates. Extension services shall be strengthened in these areas and one mobile unit shall be established.

3 Minor Irrigation

Irrigation plays an important role under the agricultural programmes towards increasing food production. In Himachal Pradesh where a sizeable part of cultivated area is un-irrigated, a dependable improvement in the production potential of crops is obviously difficult to be achieved without the aid of adequate irrigation facilities. Due to hilly topography of the Pradesh, possibilities of executing large irrigation projects are limited. Accordingly, construction of *kuhls* (irrigation channels) and tube-wells in the valley areas are being carried out under the minor irrigation programme. The work in this regard is being carried out by the Public Works Department and Community Development Department as well. By the end of December, 1973 the following schemes were completed:—

(i) Lift irrigation schemes	..	25
(ii) Flow irrigation schemes	..	14
(iii) Construction of tube-wells	..	16

With the completion of the above schemes, an area of 1,080 hectares was brought under irrigation. Further, 19 lift irrigation schemes and 5 flow irrigation schemes are likely to be completed by the close of the current year, thereby bringing another 985 hectares of land under irrigation. The Community Development Department also undertakes minor irrigation schemes costing upto Rs. 25 thousand.

Plan programme for 1974-75.—During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to bring an additional area of about 2,000 hectares under minor irrigation.

2.4 Soil Conservation

Soil erosion is a constant menace in a hilly terrain like that of Himachal Pradesh. Accordingly, effective steps for undertaking soil conservation measures on a large scale are very essential. Besides agriculture, such measures are also necessary in the context of river valley projects, (i) prolonging the life of storage reservoirs of the irrigation/electricity generating projects, effective functioning of minor irrigation tanks and (iii) moderating floods. In Himachal Pradesh both Agriculture and Forests Departments are implementing schemes relating to soil conservation. During 1973-74 eight schemes remained in operation.

Forest Department is executing six schemes including two centrally sponsored schemes. The four State sector schemes are (i) soil conservation training, (ii) strengthening of soil conservation organisation, (iii) protective afforestation and (iv) rehabilitation of degraded forests while the two centrally sponsored schemes are (i) soil conservation in the river valley projects of Sutlej and Beas catchments and (ii) forest resources survey. The following achievements are expected under these schemes during the year 1973-74:—

Name of scheme	Item	Unit	Anticipated achievement
1. Soil conservation training	Training of staff	no.	1
2. Protective afforestation			
(a) Soil conservation on water shed basis	(i) Afforestation	hect.	3,0
	(ii) Seriously eroded areas	hect.	1,0
	(iii) Construction of buildings	no.	
	(iv) Silt detention dams	no.	
	(v) Maintenance	hect.	2,0
(b) Chos training	(i) Training of chos	hect.	
(c) Grass land development	(i) Pasture improvement	hect.	5
3. Soil Conservation in river valley projects	Treatment of:		
	(i) Seriously eroded area	hect.	3,0
	(ii) Wood land	hect.	5,0
	(iii) Grass land	hect.	3,0
	(iv) River fringe plantation	hect.	1
	(v) Road side and stream side stabilization	kms.	2
	(vi) Beating of failures	hect.	8,0
	(vii) Silt detention dams	no.	
	(viii) Soil conservation working plans	no.	
	(ix) Buildings	no.	

The Department of agriculture is also executing two soil conservation schemes viz., (i) soil conservation on agricultural lands and (ii) soil conservation in river valley projects. The programme envisages imparting of technical know-how and financial assistance to the farmers through soil conservation wing of the department. Financial assistance in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy is provided. It is expected that under the soil conservation programme on agricultural lands, an area of 2,500 hectares of agricultural lands will be treated with measures like bench terracing, contour strips, etc. Under the soil conservation programme in river valley projects, it is expected to treat an area of 344 hectares during 1973-74.

Plan for 1974-75.—During 1974-75, it is proposed to undertake the following works programme:—

Name of scheme	Item	Unit	Tentative target for 1974-75
A. Forest department schemes:			
1. Soil conservation training	Training of staff	no.	102
2. Protective afforestation			
(a) Soil conservation on watershed basis	(i) Afforestation	hectares	2,000
	(ii) Treatment of seriously eroded areas	hectares	1,200
	(iii) Construction of buildings	no.	4
	(iv) Construction of roads	kms	4
	(v) Silt detention dams	no.	20
(b) Chos training	Training of chos	hect.	10
3. Soil conservation in river valley projects	(i) Seriously eroded area	hect.	3,200
	(ii) Wood land	hect.	4,200
	(iii) Grass land	hect.	4,000
	(iv) River fringe plantation	hect.	400
	(v) Road side and stream side stabilisation	kms	240
	(vi) Buildings	no.	10
	(vii) Land slips	no.	3
B. Agriculture department schemes:			
Soil Conservation in			
(i) agricultural land	Treatment of agricultural lands	hect.	2,000
(ii) river valley projects	Treatment of eroded area	hect.	404

5 Animal Husbandry

In Himachal Pradesh where agriculture is the mainstay of the people, development of animal husbandry is an important feature as livestock play an important role in the rural economy. The development programme includes (i) veterinary aid, (ii) development in the sphere of cattle, sheep breeding, wool, poultry, feed and fodder, (iii) veterinary education and (iv) milk supply schemes. Achievements made in these spheres during the year 1973-74 have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

A. Veterinary aid.—In order to cater to the requirements of veterinary aid, the department has set up a net work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the far-flung areas of the State. The department has already set up 112 hospitals, 204 dispensaries and 46 outlying dispensaries through which veterinary aid is being provided to animals and prophylactic measures to control various contagious diseases are being taken. During 1972-73 two veterinary dispensaries were upgraded to veterinary hospitals besides opening of 10 veterinary dispensaries and 2 outlying dispensaries. Similarly by the close of the current financial year 18 new dispensaries are to be opened besides upgrading 3 existing dispensaries into hospitals. For the effective control of rinderpest, which is a highly contagious disease, three check posts are functioning while one new has been opened recently. Through these check-posts, 21,927 incoming and outgoing animals were vaccinated. It is also envisaged to vaccinate 3 lakh cattle within the State against this disease through the net-work of veterinary institutions.

B. Cattle development.—Jersey being the most suitable of all the exotic breeds for cross-breeding work with the hill cows, emphasis is being laid on upgradation of hill cows with Jersey bulls all over the Pradesh. In Mandi district, this work was being done with the help of German Spotted High Lander bulls which has since been replaced by Jersey bulls. For this purpose artificial insemination is being conducted through 228 centres while in far flung areas where service supply is not feasible, natural service is undertaken through 92 bull centres. In selected areas cross-breeding with Holstein Friesian has also been started. The technique of deep frozen semen has also been adopted in certain areas and it is being extended gradually in the milk shed areas.

Under the key village scheme, which is in operation in Simla, Solan, Bilaspur, Sirmour and Una districts, artificial insemination facilities are also being provided through 54 key village units attached with the existing key village blocks.

Hill cattle development programme is in operation in Kangra, Simla, Solan, Hamirpur, Udhampur, Chamba and Kulu districts. At 47 centres, sub-centres in these districts, jersey semen is being utilised for artificial insemination purposes. Four Jersey cattle breeding farms, with a nucleus of 293 Jerseys, are functioning at Kamand, Kothipura, Palampur and Bagthan so as to meet the demand for pure and graded Jersey bulls.

The Yak Breeding Farm at Sangla (Kinnaur district) also continued to function at which experiments are carried out to collect data about its physiological behaviour. This research scheme has now been transferred to the Himachal Pradesh University.

C. Sheep breeding and wool development.—Sheep is the second largest industry next to cattle which provides major source of livelihood to the migratory sheep breeders. Lately, the stationing of flocks with the farmers and orchardists have also assumed their importance by providing them with a subsidiary source of income through the sale of meat and wool. It also provides the much needed farm manure. Sheep breeding, therefore, forms a major source of wool, mutton, hides and manure. The annual average wool production per sheep in the State is one kilogram of coarse quality. In order to improve both the quality and quantity of wool, four sheep breeding farms are functioning in the State through which pioneer work of cross-breeding trials with different exotic breeds was undertaken. These trials revealed encouraging results. The department has distributed through these farms, about 5,454 graded and 900 pure hoggets to the breeders. During the current year (upto December, 1973), 1,074 lambs were born and 741 hoggets were distributed. In view of increasing demand and established adoptability of the Soviet merino and American rambouillet, it has been recently possible to switch over to pure merino sheep breeding at the existing sheep breeding farms.

The department has laid special emphasis on marketing of wool. Formerly, the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board had been the main buyer of wool but from the current year private entrepreneurs have offered higher rates for the purchase of wool. The department has now negotiated to sell the wool to the Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation of Himachal Pradesh.

D. Poultry Development.—The key to poultry farming depends upon the availability of (i) genetically superior birds both for egg laying and meat production, (ii) availability of well balanced feed at reasonable price and (iii) good management practices for the control of diseases. Coupled with these, readily available market for the poultry produce viz., table eggs and broilers with a reasonable margin of profit is also very essential. Previously, the masses as well as the farmers, respectively, were quite ignorant about the nutritive value of poultry produce and economic aspect of poultry farming. For providing nutritious food to the people and to help the breeders to add to their otherwise meagre income, the Department of Animal Husbandry has been laying

asis on the schemes relating to poultry development. There are at present 16 poultry development farms and extension centres which are functioning at the following places:—

1. Regional Poultry Farm, Kamlahe.
2. Central Poultry Farm, Nahan.
3. District Poultry Farm, Chamba.
4. District Poultry Farm, Putli-kuhl.
5. District Poultry Farm, Palampur.
6. Poultry Farm, Chauntra.
7. Poultry Farm, Bhawarna.
8. Poultry Extension Centres at Sundernagar, Paonta-Sahib, Tapri, Ajouli, Solan, Mandi, Padder and Takoli.

During the year under review, the achievements made at these farms upto 31st December, are as under:—

1. Average number of layers	..	3,661
2. Eggs produced	..	6,94,029
3. Eggs set for hatching	..	1,95,405
4. Chicks produced	..	83,832
5. Eggs sold for table use	..	4,95,669
6. Birds sold for breeding	..	68,912
7. Birds sold for table use	..	21,484
8. Eggs sold for hatching	..	4,390

E. Feed and fodder development.—The genetical potential introduced in the livestock does not develop fully unless fodder resources are also exploited to the maximum. It is also a well known fact that the maintenance and production of highly pedigreed animals, the fodder resources should be adequately provided. The sources available for nutritious fodder and improvements are far from satisfactory not only in the State but also in the entire country. In Himachal Pradesh due to very little cultivable land, it cannot be spared for production of fodder. However, a vast potential exists for grazing the livestock on pasture lands. A scheme was accordingly taken up in hand in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the year 1957-58 and by now 117 species of phalaris, tuberosa and rye grass, which were well suited to local conditions have been tried for further propagation. These are now being supplied for distribution to the Government farms and the farmers. During the year under review, the achievements made upto 31st December, 1973 are as under:—

1. Seed produced	..	10,307 kg.
2. Root cuttings distributed	..	96,835 Nos.
3. Seed distributed	..	2,668 kg.

Farmers training programmes have been arranged in the milk-shed areas for the production of milk and fodder in the mid-hills and also in the valley areas. In order to boost up the programme, the Government have decided to establish a Grass Land and Dairy Development Board.

F. Dairy development.—The dairy development programme aims at providing remunerative prices to the milk producers and wholesome milk to the consumers at reasonable rates. Three milk supply schemes at Mandi, Nahan and Simla were already under execution while another milk supply scheme, Kangra has since been started with effect from 30th June, 1973.

The milk being processed for the composite milk supply scheme at Mandi, is Chilled at a number of centres opened in the district. The main dairy plant at Chakkar with a capacity to process 10,000 litres per day in a single shift, has reached a level of 8,000 litres per day this year.

Under the Nahan town milk supply scheme, one milk chilling plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres per day was installed at Nahan. During the current year, one more chilling unit, with a capacity of 2,000 litres per day is being installed at Bagthan. Under the small Farmers Development Agency, 3 more chilling plants of 2,000 litres capacity are being installed at Paonta Saharanpur, Sarahan and Rajgarh.

The milk supply scheme at Simla was started since 1st January, 1972 and has reached maximum collection of 3,200 litres of milk per day. Under this scheme, two milk chilling units at Simla and Darlaghat were commissioned earlier while one at Maryog has been put in operation since 1st December, 1973. Another chilling unit at Kunihar is being commissioned shortly. Steps are being taken to instal two more chilling units at Kandaghat and Nalagaon out of the funds of the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers agencies within 2-3 months. For this purpose, buildings have already been constructed and machinery has since been installed. Water and electric connections are being provided shortly. Milk is also being supplied at Solan through three milk distribution booths.

Under the pilot milk supply scheme, Kangra, two milk chilling units have been commissioned at Kotla and Durkata. Nearly 700 litres of milk is being presently handled.

G. Veterinary Education.—The department also provided veterinary educational facilities for the in-service Stock Assistants/Veterinary Compounders as well as for the fresh candidates for B.V.Sc., Animal Husbandry and Dairy courses. The details of such facilities, provided during the year under review, are given below:—

- (i) Sixteen in-service Stock Assistants/Veterinary Compounders were imparted training in refresher course at the Departmental Training Centre, Chamba for a period of six months from June to December, 1973.
- (ii) Thirty seven fresh candidates went under one year's Stock Assistants/Veterinary Compounders training at Chamba which started from January, 1973.
- (iii) Under the "Half a million job programme," another batch of 39 fresh candidates was sent for one year training course at Chamba which commenced from August, 1973. All these trainees were unemployed matriculates and each should be given a stipend of Rs. 100 per month under the programme.
- (iv) The department also sponsored 22 fresh candidates for the B.V.Sc., and Animal Husbandry courses and 2 each for B.Sc; Dairy and Indian Dairy Diploma courses against the seats reserved/allotted to the State by the Government of India.

Plan for 1974-75.—The following work programme has been envisaged for the year 1974-75.

(A) *Veterinary Aid.*—It is proposed to open 8 new veterinary dispensaries and to upgrade existing veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals besides setting up of 2 mobile veterinary dispensaries so as to control effectively contagious diseases in far-flung areas. It is also proposed to vaccinate 5,000 cross bred/pure exotic animals against foot and mouth diseases and 30,000 poultry birds against Ranikhet diseases by appointing special staff for the purpose. Six mobile veterinary check posts are also proposed to be opened with a view to vaccinate migratory livestock against the outbreak of contagious diseases.

(B) *Cattle development.*—In order to accelerate the tempo of cattle development, it is proposed to attach two additional key village units in the key Village Blocks located in Una and Bilaspur districts and established one medium sized intensive cattle development project in milk

ockets of Simla district so as to cover 50,000 breedable cows/she-buffaloes which shall considerably boost up milk supply. It is also proposed to import 250 Jersey/Holstein cows/heifers for locating at the existing cattle breeding farms so as to meet the ever-increasing requirements of bulls. Steps shall also be taken to establish regional bull centres/semen banks, hold cattle shows and to import 50 liquid nitrogen containers.

(C) *Sheep and wool development.*—The two sheep breeding farms located at Jeori and Chamba are proposed to be reorganised and expanded by upgrading the posts of Research Officers and providing Fodder Development Officers for efficient and scientific rearing of the nucleus stock maintained for breeding.

The carrying capacity of these farms shall be expanded by adding more sheep at each farm and by purchasing additional land. These steps are aimed at increasing the production of lambs. Steps shall be taken to ensure profitable price of wool to sheep owners for which purpose wool shall be effectively shorn and properly graded. Mass drenching operations would be carried out to eradicate endoparasite infection amongst sheep so as to improve the health and check deterioration in the quality of wool. It is also proposed to establish an investigation laboratory to study the incidence of various sheep diseases so as to render diagnostic service. Training to 50 sheep breeders from various districts, is also proposed to be imparted in sheep husbandry. In various districts, 80 sheep rallies are proposed to be organised so as to foster the spirit of healthy competition amongst the sheep breeders.

(D) *Poultry Development.*—The main object of poultry development is to bring about orientation in the dietary habits of the rural people which lacks reasonable protein contents and to intensify poultry rearing in the villages around the towns. Accordingly, it is proposed to set up one intensive poultry development project in the villages around the towns. Accordingly, it is proposed to set up one intensive poultry development project in Una district which will attend to all aspects of poultry breeding, feeding, disease control and marketing of birds and eggs. The four existing poultry farms are proposed to be expanded by providing additional staff and by increasing the number of layers. It is expected to distribute 16,000 breeding birds from these farms.

(E) *Feed and fodder development.*—In order to overcome the shortage of feed and fodder requirements, it is proposed to start one fodder seed production farm at Kotlabrog where nearly 24 hectares of cultivable land is available. The alpine pastures shall also be improved with a view to transporting it economically by keeping its nutritive value intact. Small sized hay baling machines will be installed in different areas so as to conserve surplus grass in the form of baled hay. Steps will be taken to organise farmers training programme in all the districts to acquaint them with the technique of feed and fodder development and preparation of silage.

(F) *Dairy development.*—It is proposed to strengthen the Mandi and Nahan milk supply schemes by providing additional staff, dairy equipment and buildings. More chilling units are also proposed to be installed in milk shed pockets. It is also proposed to establish a milk roller drier plant under the Mandi milk supply scheme. The milk supply schemes at Simla and Kangra shall be continued with added efforts to increase the handling capacity of milk. In order to overcome shortage of finances for the existing milk supply schemes, steps shall be taken to prepare a feasibility report for establishing a Dairy Corporation which shall be able to take advantage of institutional finance.

(G) *Veterinary education.*—In order to meet the growing need of educated manpower to handle various programmes of the department efficiently, it is proposed to take the following steps:—

- (i) 20 candidates for 4 years B.Sc. Dairying course and 10 candidates for 2 years I.D.D. course in dairy technology shall be deputed. These candidates shall be paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month, respectively, for four and two years.

- (ii) Ten and 30 deserving students from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and backward areas, who are generally handicapped to undertake training in various animal husbandry courses due to financial resources, shall be deputed respectively, for the four year B.V.Sc. and Animal Husbandry course and one year's course of stock Assistant Veterinary Compounders. Selected candidates shall be paid a monthly scholarship of Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 per month respectively.
- (iii) About 667 farmers will be imparted one week's training so as to acquaint them with the difference between the cross-bred and the local cattle in regard to physical characteristics, feed and fodder requirements, behaviour pattern and disease control. They shall be paid Rs. 75 each.

(H) *Development of Border Areas.*—In order to accelerate the pace of development in the border districts of the State, it is proposed to open 3 new veterinary dispensaries and upgrade existing veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals in each of the two border districts Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti. It is also proposed to supply at 50 per cent subsidised rates, 100 graded Jersey cattle, 500 poultry birds and 200 graded sheep. Twenty six farmers from these districts, shall be imparted one week's training in animal husbandry and shall be paid Rs. 75 each.

(I) *Development of Backward Areas.*—It is proposed to open 10 new veterinary dispensaries in the 11 backward regions of the State which have been identified in Sirmur, Simla, Kulman, Kangra, Mandi and Chamba districts.

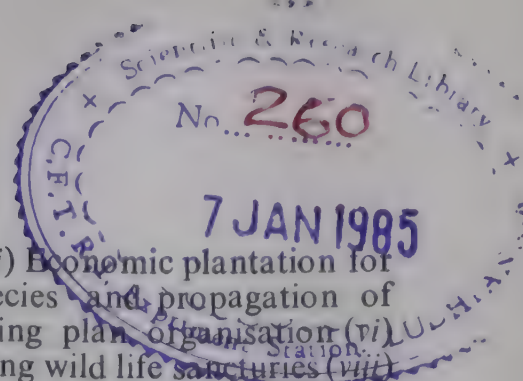
In addition, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be given to the Himachal Pradesh University as grant-in-aid for carrying out research projects.

2.6 Forests

Forests in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 21,585 square kilometres and form 38.5 per cent of the total area of the State. This percentage falls short of the directive of the National Forest Policy, according to which 60 per cent of the area of this Pradesh should be under forest. The effective area under forests which is even much less than 38.5 per cent has, of course, beautiful lush green trees of different varieties depending upon the soil and altitude of the area. At the top come the alpine pastures which are the back-bone of sheep husbandry, for they provide rich grazing during summer. The forests in the middle ranges consist of pines, fir and spruce and *deodar*. These forest resources bear a rich potential for industries like newsprint rayon grade pulp, paper, chip and hard board joinery mills and textile accessories, etc. In addition, large number of medicinal and aromatic herbs can be exploited for the pharmaceutical and ayurvedic medicine industry. The chil pine trees yield resin and two rosin factories in the public sector are functioning at Nahan and Bilaspur and there are four others in the private sector which are supplied resin by the Forest Department. The turpentine oil produced by these factories is an important raw material for various chemical products. Himachal Pradesh is the biggest producer of coniferous timber in India which is in short supply. Thus forests in Himachal Pradesh are a potential source of revenue to the State Exchequer as about one-fourth of the total revenue is earned from this source.

Forests are also essential to conserve soil and to regulate the flow of water in the rivers and thereby to ensure the longevity of multipurpose and hydro-electric projects which have great potential in the Pradesh.

During the year 1973-74 all the schemes from the previous year were continued. Among the important schemes of forest development, mention may be made of some of the important schemes.



state sector viz. (i) Farm forestry including fuel wood plantation (ii) Economic plantation for industrial and commercial use, (iii) Plantation of quick growing species and propagation of *bhabbar* grass, (iv) Timber operation and forest utilisation (v) Working plan organisation (vi) Development of minor forest produce, (vii) Nature conservation including wild life sanctuaries (viii) Development of pastures and grazing (ix) Consolidation of forests including survey and demarcation (x) Promotion of forest-based industries. The progress under these schemes is given in the following paragraphs.—

Under plantation and production, there are three plantation schemes being implemented viz.—

- (i) Farm forestry including fuel wood plantation.
- (ii) Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses
- (iii) Plantation of quick growing species

Farm forestry aims at raising fuel wood plantation in unculturable waste land, road sides and field bunds which are devoid of tree growth. It is expected to raise plantation over an area of 9 hectares during 1973-74. Under the scheme relating to economic plantation, it is proposed to raise the plantation of trees of economic value in extensive blanks and grades available within the demarcated and reserved forests in the Pradesh. This would go a long way in meeting the growing demand of quality wood for sports goods, paper pulp, furniture, instrument making industries, timber for defence, Director General of Supplies and Disposal and Railways. During the year 1973-74, it is expected to raise plantation over an area of 4,862 hectares.

With a view to meet the ever increasing demand of timber to bridge the formidable gap between the existing known resources and demand, the scheme relating to plantation of quick growing species including propagation of *bhabbar* grass has been in execution since Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme it was planned to raise plantation of quick growing species both indigenous and exotic such as poplars, bamboos, eucalyptus, paper mulberry and pine etc., because of their fast rate of growth and suitability for industrial uses. Eucalyptus and poplar do not have much scope in this Pradesh because their growth did not come up to the expectations. The main emphasis is now laid on chil-pine in lower elevation and kail in higher which are both fast growing and of economic importance. During the year 1973-74, it is expected to cover an area of 7,294 hectares under quick growing species.

Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation.—This scheme aims at improving the conventional system of timber extraction with a view to reduce the wastage of conversion, making the operation less arduous and increasing the output per manday and also to enable extraction of broad leaved trees which are not floatable. The mechanised logging introduced under this scheme will thus help in improving the conditions of labour and will also bring better revenue to the state. This scheme remained in operation in Kulu forests. It is expected to extract 14,620 cubic metres of timber, construct 5 kilometres of logging roads, construct five buildings and prepare 35 thousand packing cases during 1973-74. Under a similar scheme in Pabar Valley it is expected to extract 1,375 cubic metres of log timber, 27 thousand cubic metres of sawn timber, 80 thousand cubic metres of pulp hakkries and 2 lakh packing cases.

Promotion of forest based Industries.—The objects of the scheme are to increase utilisation of percentage of the various species to the maximum possible extent by setting up integrated wood based industries and improving the marketing of hitherto unmarketed wood after studying/trying their suitability. For this purpose a wood working centre is functioning at Shamshi in Kulu district. The main features of the scheme are (i) saw milling, (ii) furniture making, (iii) sawing of shuttle and bobbin blocks, (iv) sawing of pencil slates and blocks, (v) distillation of cedar wood oil and, (vi) maintenance and repair of machines and logging equipments.

Working Plans.—With a view to assess various types of valuable forest resources and frame proper working plans for their utilisation, comprehensive surveys are undertaken in forest areas

in order to determine the growing stock of different species needed for wood based industries and the proposed news print factory. During the year 1973-74, it is expected to complete two working plans and enumerate 15 thousand hectares of forest area.

Nature conservation including wild Life Sanctuaries.—The Pradesh is known for a variety of game animals and birds. The object of this scheme is to conserve and develop Wild Life on a scientific basis. The maintenance of sanctuaries will be continued during 1973-74.

Development of pastures and grazing lands.—This scheme aims at improving the quality and quantity of fodder by introducing better fodder species both exotic and indigenous, popularisation of rotational grazing and other improved grazing practices. As a result of such improvements, not only more cattle can graze in a particular area but it will also help in increasing the milk yield of the grazing animals. It is expected to treat an area of 268 hectares under this programme during 1973-74.

Development of minor forest produce.—There is a great potential of medicinal plants in this Pradesh which if properly developed and exploited can be a good source of revenue to the State. This work has since been transferred to the Himachal Pradesh University and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be given as grants-in-aid during 1973-74.

Other Programmes.—Among other work programmes, the department will take up construction of forest roads, building and purchase of horses, mules, etc. Publicity will also form an important programme to educate people for saving forests.

Plan for 1974-75.—The plan programme in the forestry sector proposed to be carried out during the year 1974-75 is as below :—

Work programme	Item	Unit	Target for 1974-75
1. Farm forestry including fule wood plantation	Plantation	hectares	300
2. Economic plantation for industiral and commercial uses	Plantation	hectares	5,000
3. Plantation of quick growing species	Plantation	hectares	3,500
4. Timber operation and forest utilisation			
(a) Kulu Scheme	Extraction of logs	,000 cubic meters.	17
(b) Pabar Valley Scheme	"	-do-	30
5. (i) Consolidation of forest including survey and demarcation.	Consolidation and demarcation	hectares	50,000
(ii) Site quality survey	Survey works	hectares	2,400
6. Development of pasture and grazing	Pasture improvement	hectares	270
7. (a) Forest protection	(i) Installation of telephone lines	Kilometers	20
	(ii) Armed flying squads	no.	3
	(iii) Fire fighting equipment	no.	1
(b) Development of private forests	Afforestation	hectares	125

Work programme			Item	Unit	Target for 1974-75
Working Plan	Orga-		Preparation of plans	no.	1
Communications			(i) Construction of roads } (ii) Improvement of roads }	Kilometers	20
Construction and repair of buildings			(i) Construction of buildings } (ii) Repair of buildings }	no.	20
Amenities to staff and labour.			Construction of labour huts and water supply thereto	no.	9
Training			Training of staff	no.	25

Fisheries. ✓

The development of fisheries in Himachal Pradesh has been taken up with the following objectives :—

- Management of fisheries wealth ;
- Conservation of riverine fisheries through enforcement of Fisheries Legislation, creation of fish sanctuaries and salvaging of fish fry from the drying and stranded stretches of waters ;
- Development of fisheries through culture and propagation, including culture of exotic varieties of mirror carp and trout with a view to raise the food potentials of the Pradesh ;
- Organisation of exploitation and marketing of fish ;
- Provision of technical assistance and training to Block staff and Panchayat staff, prospective fish farmers as also the subordinate personnel of the Fisheries department ;
- Attracting the tourists by keeping the trout water well stocked with the trout raised at the farms ; and
- Providing employment to the fishing community in order to augment their otherwise meagre earning.

In order to ensure co-ordinated development of the various aspects of fisheries in the Pradesh, undermentioned seven schemes have been included in the Plan for 1973-74 :—

- production and distribution of mirror carp seed ;
- production and stocking of trout fish seed ;
- conservation of riverine fisheries ;
- intensification of fish production in new C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks ;
- training programme ;
- fish marketing ; and
- reclamation of derelict ponds and shallow areas.

Under the programme relating to production and distribution of mirror carp fish seed, the maintenance of mirror carp fish farms and breeding stations were continued wherein 2.2 million mirror carp fry was produced during the year upto October, 1973.

One new mirror carp farm is likely to be constructed by the end of 1973-74 for which the acquisition of land is expected to be finalised. Further, during the stripping season, commencing from November, 1973 onwards, it is expected to obtain 5.0 lakhs of trout ova and fry for stocking the trout waters.

Under the programme of conservation of riverine fisheries, 3,624, fishermen were licenced upto October, 1973 and approximately 570 tonnes of fish were caught by the fishermen during the same period. The fish production is expected to be around 800 tonnes during 1973-74.

For intensifying fish production in new C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks, it is expected to bring an area of 10 hectares under fish culture and to construct one regional fish centre by the end of the year 1973-74. In addition, the department marketed 9.5 tonnes of fish upto October, 1973 and it is expected to market another 60.5 tonnes by the close of the year.

Plan for 1974-75.—During 1974-75, the following six schemes are proposed to be implemented.

(i) *Management and development of reservoir fisheries.*—The management and development of reservoir fisheries is a long term project. The majority of the 2.00 million fry/fingerlings to be produced during the year 1974-75, shall be utilised for stocking of Gobind Sagar reservoir and other impounded waters available in the Pradesh. At present the Pradesh has a reservoir area of 16,000 hectares of Gobind Sagar in which programme of fisheries development and management has already been initiated. It is also proposed to produce 600 metric tons of fish from the Gobind Sagar reservoir.

(ii) *Management and development of sport fisheries.*—The development of trout in the hills is being undertaken for serving as a inducement to tourist traffic. The fry to be raised from the Trout Farms are to be utilised for stocking of trout waters so as to provide good sport to visiting anglers and to strengthen the tourist industry in the Pradesh. During the year 1974-75, 5.0 lakhs of trout ova are proposed to be produced from the Farms for stocking of the various trout waters. The existing farm at Barot will be expanded.

(iii) *Management and development of riverine fisheries.*—The extensive net work of 2,000 kms. of rivers and streams would be controlled against incidence of illicit fishing and dynamiting which is responsible for depleting the fisheries wealth. During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to register 7,000 licensed fishermen who will make available 325 metric tons of fish. Two Fisheries Assistant Huts (Class IV) Conservancy staff will be constructed.

(iv) *Management and development of pond fisheries in rural areas.*—In the sphere of pond fisheries the past experience has not been very encouraging, because it has been observed that Panchayats who own most of the village impoundments do not evince any interest in the development of these resources for fish production. It is felt that a strong private pisciculture forum would have to be organised in case the targets proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan are to be achieved. It is proposed to revise the policy of distribution of fish seed free of cost. During the year 1974-75, 4 hectares of area is proposed to be brought under fish culture.

(v) *Training and Education programme.*—In order to fully implement these schemes, the requirements of trained personnel cannot be over emphasised. Various categories of pisciculturists, lower and subordinate staff as well as officers shall have to be trained with the latest developments in Fisheries Science and Technology. The Divisional and Directorate level libraries shall be maintained and strengthened by adding latest reference books and journals. During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to depute one officer, 3 Fisheries officers and 1 sub-Inspector for training course at Bombay, Barrackpore and Agra/Cochin, respectively. In addition, 30 pisciculturists would be trained locally.

(vi) *Administrative-cum-technical Staff and facilities.*—In order to cope with the expanding activities, it is proposed to strengthen the Headquarter and Divisional Officer with the addition of staff at the state headquarter and at the Divisional Offices. During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to construct 2 office and residential buildings.

2.8. Consolidation of Holdings

Consolidation operations are being carried out in Himachal Pradesh in areas which are not above 2,500 feet from the mean sea level because in higher altitudes consolidation is

difficult but is very expensive and not much rewarding. Even in the lower levels, these operations are costlier than in the plains. At present, these operations are continuing in Jalandhar, Mandi and Solan districts as a non-Plan programme and in Kangra, Hamirpur and Shimla districts as a Plan programme. Only those villages are being covered where at least 51 per cent of the right holders agree for the consolidation.

Under the Non-Plan programme, the target is to consolidate 12,000 acres (4,856 hectares) with the help of 40 Patwaris during 1973-74. Upto October, 1973, an area of 418 acres was consolidated, records of 284 acres were consigned and valuation work of 8,503 acres was completed. Under the Plan programme, the target is to consolidate 30,000 acres (12,141 hectares) with the help of 100 Patwaris during 1973-74. Upto October, 1973, an area of 3,673 acres was consolidated, records of 738 acres were consigned and consolidation schemes of 6,671 acres were completed.

According to the new rate of fees for consolidation of holdings i.e. Rs. 5 per acre (excluding *chumkin* lands), a sum of Rs. 60,000 is expected to be recovered from the beneficiaries during 1973-74. Upto October, 1973, Rs. 15,309 were recovered.

Plan for 1974-75.—The targets for consolidation operations for 1974-75 will remain the same as during 1973-74 i.e. 12,000 acres (4,856 hectares) under non-Plan and 30,000 acres (12,141 hectares) under Plan.

Land Reforms

In view of agricultural-based economy of the State, Land Reforms have a vital role to play in bringing about agrarian prosperity as eliminating cause of friction and discontent among the rural masses. Consequent upon the merger of hill areas of the erstwhile Punjab with this Pradesh, different sets of tenancy and agrarian reforms laws were prevalent. In order to unify and rationalise these laws, two unified bills namely (i) The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1972 and (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Bill, 1972 were passed by the State Legislature during 1972-73 which have since received the assent of the President of India.

In the old areas of the Pradesh where Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953 (Act No. 15 of 1954) is still applicable, the progress made during calendar year 1973 is as under:—

	No. of tenants who acquired proprietary rights	Area involved (hectares)	Compensa- tion paid (Rs.)
Under Section 11	2,568	1,034.0	1,51,009
Under Section 27(4)	666	215.5	64,352

As a result of these measures, 54,780 tenants have acquired proprietary rights over an area of 22,058 hectares of land by paying a compensation of Rs. 29.23 lakhs under section 11 of the Act upto December, 1973 and 57,376 tenants have acquired proprietary rights over an area of 21,183 hectares of land against realisation of compensation amounting to Rs. 34.06 lakhs under section 27 (4) of the Act during the same period. In addition to the compensation payable under section 27 (3), the State Government has paid a sum of Rs. 53,346 in the shape of rehabilitation grants to small landowners whose lands were vested in the State Government during the period under review.

In the merged areas of Himachal Pradesh, no progress was made regarding the re-settlement of tenants under the Punjab Land Laws viz., (i) Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, (ii) Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, (iii) Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1953, (iv) Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1955 and (v) Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954 but as a result of the enforcement of the Himachal Pradesh (Transferred Territory) Tenants (Protection of Rights) Act, 1971 all ejectments have been stayed. However, before the re-organisation 6,526.58 standard acres of area was declared surplus and 917 tenants were resettled over an area of 292.79 standard acres.

The department laid due emphasis on the maintenance of up-to-date land records including those of the tenants. As such the settlement in Chamba and Mandi districts was completed and these operations are progressing well in Kangra.

A very useful document known as "Kisan Pass Book" containing the relevant particulars of holdings of landowners/tenants etc., has been introduced which has received widespread acclaim and has become very popular. About 1,70,608 "Kisan Pass Books" have been distributed since the introduction of this scheme.

Plan for 1974-75.—The surplus area likely to vest in the State Government, under the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 (19 of 1973), shall be distributed among the landless persons. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for advance loans, to such beneficiaries, for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, fertiliser etc.

2.10. Agricultural Census

The decennial World Census of Agriculture sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations essentially constitutes a series of National Agricultural Censuses all over the world in or around the same year within the frame work of uniform concepts, definitions, common items of coverage and tabulation. The results besides affording an international comparability, provide a detailed structure and characteristic of agricultural statistics for effective future planning of the programmes in the field of agriculture. In accordance with the decision taken by the Government of India to participate in the Fourth World Agricultural Census 1970 a census was conducted in this Pradesh like all other States.

The all India pattern was followed and the Census was conducted on complete enumeration basis by retabulating the data from the existing land records which is comprehensively available with the Revenue Agency of the State. The reference year was taken as 1970-71 (July-June).

The Census in Himachal Pradesh has since been completed within the fixed time schedule prescribed by the Government of India i.e. 31st December, 1973, and ranked second in the country in completing the work. The report has also been prepared and sent to the Government of India, which has since been approved by them. It will be released along with the All India Report.

The scheme was fully financed by the Government of India in the shape of grants-in-aid except the expenditure incurred on accommodation and stationery. The total outlay for the scheme, was Rs. 4.27 lakhs, out of which about one-third is being paid as honoraria to the revenue staff which was engaged for the collection/supervision work.

3. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Co-operation

The co-operative movement has been recognised as an important tool of socio-economic development in forging ahead a socialistic pattern of society in the country. In Himachal Pradesh, principal aim of the movement has been to strive for the betterment of the village economy in general and to ameliorate the condition of the weaker sections of the village community in particular. With a view to achieving these objectives, the co-operatives provide timely credits at reasonable rates of interest, market agricultural produce, render financial assistance to poor agriculturists for taking up allied activities like poultry and dairying and handle the supply of essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices.

The endeavour is to strengthen the existing co-operative societies by expanding their credit and non-credit business and eliminating those units which are defunct and can not be revitalised. This is evident from the following table which indicates decrease in the number of societies but at the same time overall improvement in their general working:—

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Number of Societies	3,756	3,719	3,677
2. Membership (in lakhs)	5.32	5.51	5.65
3. Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	381	420	448
4. Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	2,312	3,205	4,013
5. Rural Population covered (percent)	69	71	72

The achievements made in the co-operative sector during the year 1973-74 are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Agricultural Credit.—The number of primary agricultural credit societies stood at 2,496 on 30th June, 1973. The main functions of these societies include financing of the seasonal crop requirements of the farmers, catering to their medium term credit needs and supply of agricultural requisites and consumer goods at reasonable rates. During the year 1973-74, these co-operatives are expected to advance short and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 490 lakhs as against Rs. 479.42 lakhs during 1972-73.

Long-term loans.—The long-term credit needs of the farmers are being provided by the Himachal Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Simla and by the Primary Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Dharamsala. During the year 1973-74, these banks are likely to advance long-term loans to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs as compared to Rs. 16.21 lakhs during 1972-73.

Marketing.—Himachal Pradesh is inherently a deficit area in the matter of foodgrains. There is hardly any marketable surplus for sale except in a few pockets here and there. Nevertheless, there is a vast scope for the marketing of cash crops like potato, apple, ginger, chilgoza and kuth. The co-operatives are striving hard to undertake the marketing of these cash crops so as to ensure fair returns to the cultivators. The value of agricultural produce marketed by the co-operatives during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 123.55 lakhs as against Rs. 110.22 lakhs in 1971-72. These co-operatives are expected to handle marketing of agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 150 lakhs during the year 1973-74.

Distribution of consumer goods.—In order to hold the price line, distribution of consumer goods of daily use like foodgrains, kerosene oil, sugar, pulses, tea, etc., through co-operative societies, assumes a special significance in hilly areas like that of the Pradesh where during rainy and winter seasons, the interior areas are cut off and the shopkeepers charge exorbitant rates. There are about 1,700 co-operative societies including the service co-operatives, working in rural as well as urban areas, which are catering to the daily needs of the people. The value of such goods distributed by these societies amounted to Rs. 728.08 lakhs in 1972-73 as against Rs. 491.20 lakhs in 1971-72. These co-operatives are expected to distribute these goods to the tune of Rs. 800 lakhs during the co-operative year 1973-74 at various levels.

Supply of inputs.—The co-operative societies, besides marketing of agriculture produce and distribution of consumer goods, also supply agricultural inputs viz., fertiliser. It is expected that during the year 1973-74, these co-operatives shall be able to supply fertiliser to the farmers worth Rs. 95 lakhs as against Rs. 81.82 lakhs during 1972-73.

Plan for 1974-75.—The following programme has been envisaged for the year 1974-75:—

Work programme	Unit	Target for the year 1974-75
I. Co-operative Credit:		
(i) Managerial Subsidy to Potentially viable societies	no.	1,160
(ii) Share capital to primary credit societies	no.	160
II. Co-operative Banks:		
(i) Share capital to Apex/Central Bank	no.	3
(ii) Sdbsidy to Apex Bank for supervisory staff	no.	1
(iii) Share capital to central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank	no.	1
(iv) Share capital to Primary Land Mortgage Bank	no.	1
(v) Subsidy to Central Primary Land Mortgage Bank for appointment of supervisory staff	no.	2
III. Marketing and processing societies and storage:		
(i) Share capital to marketing/processing society	no.	1
(ii) Additional share capital to District Marketing Federations	no.	10
(iii) Additional share capital to primary marketing societies	no.	30
(iv) Additional share capital to Apex Federation	no.	1
(v) Price fluctuation funds to Marketing Societies	no.	4
(vi) Managerial subsidy to marketing society (Apple)	no.	1
(vii) Godowns for marketing societies	no.	12
(viii) Rural godowns	no.	84
IV. Co-operative training and education:		
Grant-in-aid to Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Union	no.	1

3.2 Community Development

Originally, the basic idea of Community Development Programme was conceived as an integrated action to bring about social and economic development in the compact rural areas, with effective participation of the people; and this concept was later on enriched when supplemented by the productive components. Accordingly, efforts were made to keep this movement effective by way of such programmes as could make the people of rural areas self-reliant with their economic and social status raised through extension techniques.

During the year 1973-74, an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs was approved for this programme. The funds provided under the Rural Manpower Programme for the current year are being utilized for the completion of the works already in hand. At present, there are 69 Community Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh out of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ are in Stage II and $61\frac{1}{2}$ are in Post-Stage II.

The work programme in these Blocks comprises (i) distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers agricultural implements, improved animals and birds; (ii) castration of scrub animals; (iii) constructions of *khuls*; *baolies*, roads, culverts, latrines, soakage pits, compost pits, smokeless *chulhas*, etc., (iv) organisation of social functions, camps, literacy centres, and (v) arranging of such activities and drives which may bring awakening in the people so that they lend full support in their own development and the development of their surroundings. The achievements made under various items indicated above are given in Table No. 11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Besides the State Plan, a few centrally sponsored schemes are in operation. These are as under.—

- (i) Crash Programme for Rural Employment.
- (ii) Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project.
- (iii) Applied Nutrition Programme.
- (iv) Training of Associated Women Workers.
- (v) Incentive Awards to Mahila Mandals.
- (vi) Composite Programme for Women and pre-school children.
- (vii) Incentive awards to Yuvak Mandals.
- (viii) Training of Youth Workers.
- (ix) Orientation of School Teachers.
- (x) Organisation of Sammelans.

Out of the above schemes, first three are important while the rest are incentive-oriented in nature and are being taken up to accelerate the activities of the various organisations in the rural areas.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment.—Crash programme for rural employment was started in Himachal Pradesh in 1971-72. During the year 1973-74, an allocation of Rs. 1.20 crores was made for this programme. Being the last year of the programme, all the schemes which are continuing from 1972-73, have been taken up for completion during 1973-74. Consequent upon the economy cut imposed by the Government of India, the remaining amount was equally allocated to all the 12 districts of the Pradesh. An expenditure of Rs. 74.47 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of November, 1973 and employment generated was 22.56 lakhs mandays.

Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project.—This project was sanctioned by the Government of India during 1972-73 for Sadar Block of Bilaspur district, for three years with effect from 1st November, 1972 to 31st October, 1975. The year-wise tentative allocation of funds were indicated as Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Rs. 15.79 lakhs and Rs. 20.57 lakhs for the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, respectively. The programme aims at providing employment to all the able bodied unemployed persons between the age-group of 15—59 years. During the first year of the programme, an expenditure of Rs. 4.20 lakhs was made. For the second year, which commenced with effect from 1st November, 1973, an allocation of Rs. 15.86 lakhs has been indicated by the Government of India under the said programme. In addition, the un-spent balance of Rs. 5.80 lakhs of the first year was also allowed to be utilized. Till the end of December, 1973, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was spent against which 1,68,300 mandays were generated.

Applied Nutrition Programme.—The problem of food and nutrition are the most important with which the community is faced today and Himachal Pradesh is not an exception. Applied nutrition programme which is basically an educational programme to bring about the desired change in the food habits of the people, is the first organised attempt in this direction. The programme *inter-alia* aims at the improvement of local food production, consumption and distribution among local communities, particularly mothers and children in rural areas so as to inculcate the habit of taking nutritious and balanced diet. The programme mainly comprises setting up of poultry units, raising of kitchen gardens and supply of vegetables and eggs to supplement the protein diet.

This programme was taken up initially in three Blocks namely Theog, Bhattiyat and Jagatnagar with effect from 1st November, 1963. Consequent upon the re-organisation of the erstwhile Punjab State, four Blocks where this programme was already in operation, were merged with Himachal Pradesh. At present, there are 22 Blocks in which this programme is in operation.

Plan for 1974-75.—During next year, 7 Stage II Blocks will enter Post-stage II with the result that there will be $\frac{1}{2}$ Block in Stage II and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blocks in Post-Stage II. The work of the programme, as discussed earlier, will continue.

3.3 Panchayats

In a democratic set up, Panchayats play a vital role. Through these institutions, efforts are being made for the inculcation of community feelings among the rural people. There are at present 2,062 Gram Panchayats in this Pradesh which are functioning under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968. The elections for Panchayat Samities, Zila Parishads and Nyaya Panchayats have not taken place as yet. However, 29 old Panchayat Samities in the integrated area and 639 Nyaya Panchayats in old areas are functioning. *Ad-hoc* Zila Parishads have been constituted in all the districts till such time statutory Parishads are constituted. In the old areas *ad-hoc* Block Development Committees are functioning in place of Panchayat Samities.

These institutions are making concerted efforts for the development of rural areas by the construction of village paths and roads, *kuhls*, *boalis*, digging of manure pits, construction of buildings, planting of trees and construction of tanks, etc.

Under the scheme 'creation of remunerative assets' loans amounting to Rs. 7.00 lakhs will be advanced for raising 71 new orchards and for maintaining 190 old orchards. A monthly journal titled 'Panch Jagat' continued to be published by the Department and is being supplied to the Panchayats so as to help in the dissemination of useful knowledge on the Panchayati Raj.

Under the scheme 'Matching incentive grant to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their tax efforts' grants amounting to Rs. 2.70 lakhs are likely to be given to 1,126 Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj Training Centres at Salogra and Baijnath will be suitably strengthened. Provision for strengthening the cadre of Panchayat Secretaries has also been made.

Plan for 1974-75.—For further development of Panchayats, the following six schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1974-75.—

1. Creation of Remunerative Assets.
2. Printing of Panch Jagat.
3. Construction of Panchayat Bhavan.
4. Matching incentive grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their efforts.
5. Continuation of Panchayati Raj Training Centres.
6. Creation of Planning cell.

4. MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS AND POWER

Multipurpose Projects and Power

Himachal Pradesh has vast and economically exploitable hydel potential of over 8.5 million kw hydel electric power in its five river basins of Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and muna. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has already made reconnaissance and topographic studies to identify suitable location of hydel projects and preliminary hydrological and geological investigations. Site surveys as well as planning of some of the projects are in hand.

PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION:

The original target of completing Giri Hydel Project by the end of the current year is not possible owing to unforeseen geological reasons. Nevertheless, out of the total excavation of 2.53 million cubic metres at the barrage site approximately 2.04 lakh cubic metres are likely to be completed while concreting of 39,184 cubic metres against the total target of 59,440 cubic metres anticipated by the end of the current year. During the same period, 88 *per cent* of the work regarding excavation of the main tunnel and the entire work of power house excavation is likely to be done.

Rukti micro-hydel scheme, with an installed capacity of 1,500 kw, has already been undertaken in execution. It is anticipated that by the close of the current year, earthwork in connection with foreway and spillway shall be completed to the extent of 18,375 cubic feet against the total target of 26,250 cubic feet while cement concrete would have been done in an area of 963 cubic feet. About 5 *per cent* of the work of power house excavations shall be completed during the same period.

The work on Sissu Micro-Hydel Scheme also remained under progress.

SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The State Electricity Board is also engaged in the systematic hydrological, topographical and geological survey to locate suitable sites for the following hydro-electric projects:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>
1. Barla	200 MW
2. Chamera	400 MW
3. Parbati	1,900 MW
4. Malana	75 MW
5. Kol	1,250 MW
6. Nathpa Jhakri	1,000 MW
7. Baspa	400 MW
8. Dadahu	100 MW
9. Gyspa	225 MW
10. Larji	100 MW

The Bhaba project report has since been completed and is awaiting approval of the Government of India. This project envisages an installed capacity of 150 MW. Besides, a number of other medium and micro-hydel schemes are under investigation.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION:

It has become imperative to modify the transmission and distribution system so as to feed the entire area of the State directly from the generating stations instead of receiving power from points outside the State.

Achievements made under this programme are as under:—

Description	Unit	Achievements upto 1973
1. H.T. Lines erected	km.	4,400
2. L.T. Lines erected	km.	5,155
3. Sub-Stations energised	No.	1,317

IV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

Economic development is dependent, to a large extent, upon the use of electricity in rural areas which creates conditions for the growth of industry and for conserving precious wealth. Great importance has been and is being, therefore, attached to rural electrification. At the close of the current year, the number of electrified villages and pump sets/tube wells energised respectively, is likely to reach the mark of 4,200 and 1,000.

Plan for 1974-75.—During 1974-75, the excavations of Giri Hydel Project at the barrage, main tunnel and power house are likely to be completed while other works will remain in progress. The work on the Rukti Hydel Scheme shall be continued while that of Sissu is expected to be completed. It is proposed to take up pre-construction works like acquisition of land, improvement of communication facilities, preparation of detailed drawings, designs, etc., for the execution of Bhaba Hydel Project. The investigation work on various hydro electric schemes will remain in progress. It is proposed to electrify 600 more villages and energise 125 pump sets/tube wells. Steps shall also be taken to further improve the transmission and distribution systems.

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Industries

Himachal Pradesh possesses vast natural resources, comparatively cheap motive power, ample labour and, therefore, offers ideal conditions for setting up traditional as well as non-traditional industries both in the public and private sectors. The Pradesh has made a steady progress in the field of industrial development and the Department of Industries is making concerted efforts to keep up the pace of progress which will provide a diversion in economic opportunities available in the Pradesh having an otherwise agricultural based economy. Despite difficult topography and geographical conditions, the Pradesh can now look forward confidently to the speeding up of the tempo of industrialisation in the near future.

Outstanding achievements in different sectors are as under:—

Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan.—For expansion and modernisation of Nahan Foundry, a sum of Rs. 38.10 lakhs was provided during the first four years of the Fourth Plan in the shape of loans. During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose. Paid-up capital of the Foundry has been raised to Rs. one crore during 1971-72.

Nahan Foundry has so far been engaged in the manufacture of traditional items like cane crushers, agricultural implements, electric motors and monoblock pumping sets. It is now felt necessary to take suitable steps for diversification from the present traditional items in such a way as may ensure more profit and suitable utilisation of surplus labour in machines, assembly, smithy and plough sections engaged in the manufacture of cane crushers.

Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation.—The Corporation is engaged in the following six industrial units:—

- (i) Silk Filature, Nurpur.
- (ii) Nahan Ceramics, Paonta Sahib.
- (iii) Furniture Factory, Dharampur.
- (iv) Furniture Factory, Bilaspur.
- (v) Carpet Factory, Nurpur.
- (vi) Carpet Factory, Palampur.

The Corporation continued supplying lime stone (general) to the Fertilizers Corporation, Naya Nangal. It also entered into an agreement with M/s. Northern Indian Fertilizers and Chemical Supply Corporation, Chandigarh and M/s. Bharat Fertilizers Industries Ltd., Bombay, for setting up a granulated balanced fertilizers plant at Nalagarh. The project is likely to cost about Rs. 100 lakhs. The Corporation has received the letters of intent in respect of the following projects from the Government of India:—

- (i) Establishment of a 2,400 Worsted Spindles Plant.
- (ii) Establishment of a Cement Plant in Kangra district.

During the first four years of the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 73.40 lakhs has been invested in the form of share capital/loans and an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is likely to be invested in the close of the year 1973-74.

Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation.—The Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation was established on 1st April, 1967 as a result of the re-organisation of the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation which was established under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the object of providing medium and long term loans to industrial concerns located in Himachal Pradesh.

Financial accommodation upto Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of Companies/Co-operative Societies and Rs. 15 lakhs in other cases such as partnerships, Joint Hindu Family concerns and proprietorships can be afforded by this Corporation.

During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed to be invested in said Corporation.

Himachal Pradesh State Small Industries and Export Corporation.—The Himachal Pradesh State Small Industries and Export Corporation was registered on 20th October, 1966 as a limited concern under the Companies Act, 1956. This Corporation is responsible for.—

- (i) imports, procurement and distribution of industrial raw materials to small industrial units;
- (ii) marketing of industrial goods of the Pradesh in India and abroad and to act as an export house for the export of various industrial goods/herbs/mineral products etc.

To strengthen the financial base of this Corporation, an amount of Rs. 29.77 lakhs has been advanced in the shape of share capital funds loans during the first four years of the Fourth Plan. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be invested during 1973-74.

Khadi and Village Industries Board.—For serving the common man in the village, a programme of development of khadi and village industries has been drawn up. This programme is implemented by the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, a statutory body constituted for the purpose in the year 1968. The Board is providing technical, financial and marketing assistance to Khadi and Village Industrial Units. The Board has also started decentralised spinning and weaving programme to provide part or whole-time employment to needy persons at the village level. The grants-in-aid being given to Khadi Board during the Fourth Plan year total upto Rs. 33.73 lakhs.

Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts Board.—The latest addition to the industrial infrastructure in the State has been the setting up of Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts Board which will look after the development, promotion and marketing of the well known handicrafts of this Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 11.36 lakhs has been given as grants-in-aid to the Board during the first four years of the Fourth Plan. It is expected that by the close of the year 1973-74, the amount will rise to Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

During the year 1973-74, the highlights of achievements made in the large and medium sector and small scale sector are summarised as under.—

(a) Large and Medium Sector

(i) The foundation stone of the long talked public sector cement plant was laid down by Shri C. Subramaniam, Hon'ble Minister of Industrial Development, Government of India. The plant is likely to go into production by the end of 1976.

(ii) The construction work of Himalaya Fertilizer Company, a joint sector undertaking at Nalagarh, has progressed tremendously and the work, regarding installation of machinery, remained in progress. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of 1974.

(iii) Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation have been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of 1,000 tonnes of polystyrene film per annum.

(iv) M/s. Terpene Industries were given 4.4 hectares of land in the industrial area of Mehat for the installation of their plant to process terpene chemicals. The construction work of the concern is in full swing and it is expected that they will go into production by the end of 1974.

(v) M/s. Allied Produce Co., were given a letter of intent for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes speciality paper per annum.

(vi) M/s. Ballarpur Paper Mills have applied for the allotment of land for the establishment Newsprint Factory at Neila Terrace. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur has issued an inescapability certificate in respect of land and it is hoped that the work of this project will start soon after the transfer of land in favour of the party.

(b) *Small Scale Sector*

(i) Four steel re-rolling mills at Solan, Saproon, Nalagarh and Kandrori went into production with an annual rolling capacity of 15,000 tonnes of steel rounds a year. In addition to this, there is also one steel re-rolling mill based on billets working at Barotila with a rolling capacity of about 3,000 tonnes of steel per year. The total steel re-rolling capacity of this Pradesh is thus about 20,000 tonnes per year which will go a long way in supplying steel to the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department and other hydel projects.

(ii) M/s. Himachal Terpene Industries have established their plant for the manufacture of terpene chemicals at Kala Amb in District Sirmur and have since gone into production. This factory has a running contract with the Himachal Pradesh Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan for the procurement of terpene oil which is being processed further.

(iii) The Government of India has agreed to give a few electric industries to this Pradesh. It is proposed to manufacture television sets, calculators, tape-recorders and television booster amplifiers, etc. The schemes proposed by the concerned parties for the manufacture of these items are scrutinised by the State Committee on the development of electronic industries and were forwarded to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the Chairman, Electronic Commission, Government of India, for final clearance. It is expected that an electronic complex will be established in Solan.

(iv) It has been decided by the Government to establish one industrial area in each district. During the current year, Government has acquired about 44 hectares of land at Mehatpur in Una district. Initial work of planning of the area has been completed and the work of development of roads, sewage, administrative and service blocks has been awarded to contractors. A total of about 131 plots have been earmarked out of which 53 plots have been allotted. Possession of land measuring slightly over 8 hectares has been taken over at Bilaspur for the establishment of industrial area. At Paonta Sahib, about 40 hectares of land has been taken over from the Forest Department which is being developed. Out of this land, 10 hectares have been earmarked for the small scale industries while the rest of the area is being let out for the establishment of medium and large scale industries.

(v) Government of India has declared the entire Pradesh eligible for the road freight subsidy of 5 per cent on the transportation of raw material to the factory site and back transport of finished goods to the rail-head. For this purpose, eight rail-heads have been defined by the Government of India.

(vi) A new Rural Industrial Project for Chamba has been sanctioned by the Government of India, in addition to the two Rural Industrial Projects already functioning in the Pradesh.

(vii) The Government of India has also announced 10 to 15 per cent capital subsidy and the Committee has sanctioned subsidy worth Rs. 28 lakhs. This subsidy was sanctioned originally in the erstwhile Kangra district (now Kangra, Una and Hamirpur) but was extended later to Sirmur and Solan districts also during the year under review.

Sericulture industry.—The Sericulture Organisation has successfully conducted rearing of *Tasar* silk worms on local oaks. *Tasar* worms on oaks is a new development in the science of silk-worm rearing and since Himachal Pradesh has a very large quantity of oak in its forests, *tasar*

rearing will result in speedy expansion of silk production in the State. A detailed programme for the introduction of *tasar* silk worm rearing on oaks in a phased manner has been prepared. The project in this regard has been approved by the Central Silk Board as technically sound and economically viable.

Plan Programme for 1974-75.—The over all objectives, targets and strategy during the Fifth Five-Year Plan are as under.—

- (i) utilisation of the local resources to the maximum possible extent;
- (ii) to provide employment opportunities;
- (iii) to develop large and medium scale industries in public, joint and private sector;
- (iv) to divert the pressure on land to industrial field;
- (v) to make best use of local talent, capital and entrepreneurship;
- (vi) to strengthen the expertise in the service and functional re-organisation in the Industries Department;
- (vii) continuous evaluation of performance and inventories of basic data for current and future use;
- (viii) to intensify the mining service to make qualitative and quantitative assessments for future planning; and
- (ix) to remove regional imbalances.

With a view to create the basic infrastructure for the development of medium and large scale industries, it is proposed to develop the following industrial areas during the Fifth Plan:—

- (i) Parwanu in Solan district.
- (ii) Sansarpur Terrace in Kangra district.
- (iii) Damtal-Kandrori in Kangra district.
- (iv) Mandi in Mandi district.
- (v) Kulu in Kulu district.
- (vi) Nagrota Bhagwan in Kangra district.
- (vii) Taradevi in Simla district.
- (viii) Peo in Kinnaur district.

Out of these, industrial areas at Baroti, Damtal, Kandrori, Nagrota Bagwan and Bilaspur would be taken up during the first year (1974-75) of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

1. *Medium and Large Scale Industries.*—(i) During the year 1974-75, it is expected that Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation would be able to establish their proposed project of 2,400 worsted spindles plant.

(ii) Effective steps would also be taken by the Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation for the establishment of cement plant in Kangra district.

(iii) For the development of tea industry it is proposed to create a technical consultancy cell and export promotion office.

2. *Village and Small Scale Industries.*—The strategy would be to encourage demand based industries and the industries for which raw materials are locally available. In addition the dust free and temperate climate of this Pradesh provides an ideal condition for the development of precision instruments like manufacture of watches and watch parts, scientific instruments, machine tools and measuring instruments, etc.

3. *Himachal Pradesh Small Industries and Export Corporation.*—(i) All the applications for hire and purchase of machineries will now be processed by the Corporation which was being done till last year by the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. This will facilitate and expedite procurement of machinery by the prospective entrepreneurs.

(ii) It is proposed to establish at least one raw material depot in each industrial area, being proposed during the current year, so that the facility of the raw material is available to the industrialists right at their doors.

(iii) This Organisation shall also be responsible for finding export markets for the various products being manufactured in the small scale sector.

Funds have been provided for being utilised towards contribution of feasibility reports, relief from incidental tax duties like octroi, electric tariff, sales tax, purchase tax, etc. Loans shall be advanced to small scale units under the State Aid to Industries Act so as to create employment opportunities. It is also proposed to bring down the rate of interest on industrial loans from 7.5 to 10 per cent per annum to 4 per cent in all cases for which a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided. The activities of the Himachal State Handicrafts Board shall be expanded considerably. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs shall be given as grant-in-aid to the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board. Besides, the Board shall be receiving financial assistance in the form of loans and grants from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission which will be utilised for the development of khadi and village industries so as to create more employment.

Sericulture Industry.—The proposals included under Sericulture during the Fifth Five-Year Plan are as under:—

- (a) Plantation of 3 lakh mulberry plants in Government land and through Panchayats.
- (b) Production of improved sericulture plants for plantation.
- (c) Expansion of silk worms rearing, incubation and Chowki rearing.
- (d) Strengthening of sericulture wing.
- (e) Training outside the State (mulberry and non-mulberry silk).

Mineral Development

Himachal Pradesh has rich mineral deposits of limestone, gypsum, barytes, dolomite and magnesites. The Pradesh is also known to have iron-ore, copper, lead, phosphates and several other minerals which deserve proper investigation and surveys so as to form the basis for future development of industries connected with mines and minerals. With this view, a Geological Wing in the Industries Department was established in 1966 which has not only undertaken geological investigations of mineral deposits but has also tackled some specialised engineering geological problems during the period under review.

Plan for 1974-75.—The Geological Cell set up in the Industries Department will continue to undertake intensive investigation and exploration of mineral wealth.

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 Roads

Economic and social development of Himachal Pradesh depends mostly on efficient system of communications. Roads are the only life-line of the people of this State as there are practically no railways and waterways to cater to the need of traffic. In the development plans of the Pradesh substantial funds are being spent on the construction of roads.

During the year 1973-74, a large number of roads remained under construction. It is expected that 385 kilometres of motorable roads and 80 kilometres of jeepable roads would be constructed during the year. In addition, metalling and tarring of 230 kilometres roads and cross drainage works over a distance of 287 kilometres will be done. By the end of the year, the position of roads in the Pradesh would be as under:—

Item	Position in March, 1973	Anticipated achievements during 1973-74	Likely position in March, 1974
1. Roads:			
(i) Motorable	8,874	385	9,259
(ii) Jeepable	506	80	586
(iii) 4 feet Track	2,982	—	2,982
2. Cross drainage	3,383	287	3,670
3. Metalling and tarring	2,635	230	2,865

With the above progress, the density of motorable roads per hundred square kilometres of area shall be 16 kilometres. This, though quite impressive, still falls very much short of all-India average of 40 kilometres of roads per hundred square kilometres of area.

The problem of road construction in the Pradesh is closely linked up with bridge construction. Unlike plains, the streams in hilly areas flow through deep gorges and unless there are bridges it is not possible to have all-weather roads. During the current year, 22 bridges of different spans have already been completed. In addition 26 more bridges of different types and spans are likely to be completed by the end of the year. The most important out of these is the bridge over river Beas at Nadaun which will provide all-weather road between Simla, Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts on the one hand and Kangra and Chamba districts on the other. Besides the work on the Yamuna Bridge at Paonta Sahib has been re-started and is likely to be over in an year's time thus providing an all-weather link with Uttar Pradesh. The work on the Giri Bridge at Dadar is also in full swing. Four major bridges are under construction on Paonta- Rajban-Rohru road and are expected to be completed very soon.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 21

During July 1971, Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali road was declared as National Highway No. 21. It starts in Himachal Pradesh on Punjab-Himachal Pradesh boundary at km. 82/0 from Chandigarh at a place called Garamoura and leads to Manali in km. 308.

A rough preliminary assessment of cost of work to be carried out on this National Highway to bring it to National Highway standard is estimated at Rs. 9.00 crores. Estimates for the improvement of this road in respect of widening, formation and cross-drainage works amounting

2.00 crores for various reaches have already been sanctioned by the Government of India and works are in hand.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 22

This National Highway starts from km. 62.2 from Kalka bridge in Himachal Pradesh territory and is being improved to National Highway standard by widening it to 32' to 38' double formation. The road crust is also being strengthened and improved. The work on this road is likely to cost about Rs. 3.00 crores.

The work of widening of the road is nearing completion while the cross-drainage works are in progress. The reconstruction of three bridges namely Brewery I, Brewery II and Jabli has also been sanctioned by the Government of India and the works have been taken in hand.

Plan programme for the year 1974-75.—During 1974-75, it is envisaged that construction of 100 kms. of single lane road, cross-drainage works in 90 kms. and metalling and tarring in about 100 kms. of road would be done. In addition a number of major and minor bridges would be completed. Special emphasis will be laid on the construction of roads in Tribal areas.

Road Transport

Himachal Pradesh has one of the earliest traditions of running nationalised road transport services. Prior to the merger of certain areas of erstwhile Punjab with effect from 1st November, 1956, road transport, both passenger and goods, was completely nationalised. In merged areas private operators were pre-dominating and this system had to be inherited. Yet nationalised Himachal Government Transport Undertaking has made deep in-roads even in integrated areas.

The Pradesh Government has decided, as a matter of policy, to nationalise routes operated by private operators in the merged areas in a phased programme depending upon administrative convenience and availability of financial resources. To begin with, Simla-Kalka, Kalka-Kasauli and Kalka-Sabathu routes were nationalised. Later, the Simla-Nalagarh route was also nationalised. The process of nationalising 31 more routes in the Pradesh has already been initiated and final decision is expected to be taken soon.

As regards goods transport, different systems prevailing in the old areas and the merged areas have been done away with with effect from 1st July, 1972 and uniformity in goods transport system has been achieved in both the areas. The private operators can freely operate in the whole of Himachal Pradesh in respect of goods transport. Besides, the Government has also entered into the 'Northern Zone Permit Scheme' where trucks of one State are allowed to operate free in all other participating States of the scheme. The scheme will benefit mainly growers of the Pradesh and will enable them to market their seasonal produce expeditiously.

Himachal Pradesh being a hilly State and road transport being the only mechanical means of transport, Himachal Government Transport is playing a significant role in the economic and social development of the Pradesh. Compared to the adjoining States, operational cost in this Pradesh is higher because of hilly terrain with steep gradients.

Whenever a new road is opened, Transport Department provides passenger transport service even if financially it is a losing proposition for the Department. Thus, social benefits and the welfare of the public at large are the upper most considerations while operating service. The strength of the Department as on 31st December, 1973 was 728 vehicles comprising 521 buses, 138 trucks and 69 cabs as against the total fleet of 711 vehicles on 31st March, 1973. The Department has been constantly active in respect of disposal of vehicles which outlived their lives and otherwise became un-serviceable. The number of routes under operation as on 31st March, 1974 was 182, as on 31st March, 1973, it was 250 and by the end of March, 1974, it is expected to be 310 routes.

The following new services were added or extended during the calendar year 1973:—

New services introduced

1. Simla-Hamirpur.
2. Simla-Dharamsla *via* Hamirpur.
3. Sundernagar-Hamirpur.
4. Chamba-Rajnagar *via* Kyani.
5. Bilaspur-Nakhlera Jhandutha.
6. Navgaon-Solan *via* Bhararighat.
7. Una-Prohian.
8. Jajon-Pongdam.
9. Una-Dharamandri-II service.
10. Una-Sohari-Takoh.
11. Hoshiarpur-Pandoh.
12. Una-Santokhgarh-Nangal.
13. Dharamsala-Chandigarh.
14. Hamirpur-Chandigarh.
15. Una-Jajon *via* Tahliwala.
16. Chamba-Amritsar.
17. Bhagipur-Ani-Arsu.
18. Khaderbag-Bikrambag.
19. Solan-Salech Neri Bridge.
20. Paonta-Simla.
21. Simla-Nohra.
22. Hamirpur-Nangal.
23. Bilaspur-Balh.
24. Hamirpur-Nadaun.
25. Kalpa-Rampur.
26. Simla-Jubberhati.
27. Bilaspur-Chhakoh *via* Beri.
28. Simla-Mandhol.
29. Hatkoti-Teuni.
30. Simla-Kufri.
31. Simla-Kasumpti.
32. Una-Nangal (Local).
33. Simla-Chhakoh *via* Navgaon.

Services Extended

1. Bilaspur-Talai (Garli) upto Badagaon.
2. Bilaspur-Badsar upto Bangana.
3. Bilaspur-Gangloh upto Kalol.
4. Nalagarh-Swarghat upto Zakat Khana.
5. Sundernagar-Nadaun upto Jawalamukhi road.
6. Nainadevi-Jawalaji upto Kangra.
7. Bilaspur-Jukhan upto Tundoo.
8. Mandi-Tihra upto Hamirpur.
9. Mandi-Haritalyangar upto Bhota.
10. Simla-Longni upto Kandapatan.
11. Una-Pragpur upto Dhaliara.
12. Mukerian-Jawalaji upto Tonidevi.
13. Aut-Kiratpur upto Nangal.
14. Mandi-Sundernagar upto Salapar.
15. Sundernagar-Chowki upto Kotlu.
16. Mandi-Kothi upto Saraaur.

17. Solan-Jagjitnagar upto Chandi.
18. Nahan-Ranjitpur upto Yamunanagar.
19. Nahan-Burmapapri upto Kolanwala Bhood.
20. Nahan-Ambota upto Ronhat.
21. Rampur-Kotgarh upto Thanedar.
22. Simla-Theog upto Kelvi.
23. Simla-Matiana upto Shilaroo.
24. Kalka-Jubbal upto Rohru.
25. Kalka-Subathu-II upto Delgi.
26. Mandi-Karsog upto Kotlu.
27. Solan-Narag upto Vasni.
28. Mukerian-Awahadevi upto Tihra.
29. Simla-Ghanahatti upto Haridevi.
30. Simla-Durgapur upto Baldehan.
31. Una-Santokhgarh upto Nangal.
32. Mandi-Kataula upto Saigli.
33. Simla-Tikkar upto Umla Dwar.
34. Mandi-Kothi II upto Surari.

The following new units were opened during 1973-74:—

- (i) *Rampur unit*.—Started functioning from 1-4-1973.
- (ii) *Parwanu unit*.—Started functioning from 1-1-1974.

With a view to catering to the increase in services, it is also proposed to purchase 31 buses out of the plan schemes during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. Machinery, tools and equipment worth Rs. 1.00 lakh are being purchased for the transport workshops. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is likely to be utilised towards building programme of the department, viz., construction of workshops, booking offices, bus-stands, regional offices, rest-rooms and staff quarters at important places during the year 1973-74. Apart from plan schemes, 53 buses are being purchased from Depreciation Reserve Fund during the current year. Table No. 22 gives important statistics relating to nationalised road transport in Himachal Pradesh.

The department has introduced denominational ticket system in place of the blank ticket system, on a number of routes and it is expected that by the end of the current financial year, the new system would be introduced on all the routes.

An unprecedented shortage of tyres has been experienced during this year. This is a country-wide phenomenon but the department through its vigorous efforts has been keeping its services running without there being any difficulty to the travelling public. The department is also bringing imported tyres from Japan and Sri Lanka.

Profits are not accruing to the Himachal Government Transport as the present fare structure is not co-related with the operational expenses. The prices of all materials used in transport industry are registering a continuous upward trend from year to year but the fare structure has not been proportionally revised. Of late, rise in prices of petrol, oil and lubricants, spare parts, cost of chassis, wages of workers, etc., has attained new heights and revision of fare rates has become absolutely essential.

Some of the measures taken to improve the working of the department are as mentioned below:—

- (i) *Commercialisation of Central Workshop*.—Hitherto, most of the vehicles of the Transport Department used to be repaired at Taradevi despite all facilities available in the Regional Workshops. This had created a divided responsibility resulting in interrupted operation. Henceforth vehicles held by a unit will be repaired in their own workshop. This will help the Department to

pin point responsibility for failure and will lead to un-interrupted operation of services on one hand and on the other the Central Workshop by undertaking vehicles for repair on commercial basis will yield a good revenue to the State. In a nutshell, the facilities available with the Department will be utilised to the maximum and wastage eliminated.

(ii) *Periodical meetings.*—Transport officers are meeting periodically to review the work. Shortcomings and loopholes are being plugged. Corrective and new methods are being adopted. These meetings have helped the Government in the utilisation of idle capacities besides helping in rendering trouble free service to the public.

(iii) *Transport Consultative Advisory Committee.*—The Government has constituted a Transport Consultative Advisory Committee to the Hon'ble Transport Minister to advise the Government on vital matters of public importance concerning the Transport Department. The Committee comprises M.L.As. and officials. This measure of the Government obviously will bring efficiency in the transport working.

Plan for 1974-75.—The plan programme will include purchase of new buses, trucks and machinery. Measures will be taken to plug loopholes in revenue besides certain training programmes.

6.3 Tourism

Himachal Pradesh is studded with a number of hill stations and presents pulsating possibilities of tourism being developed as an industry. The year 1966 was a landmark in the process of development of tourism in the Pradesh. It was then that the erstwhile State of Punjab was reorganised and areas tremendously important from tourism point of view were transferred to Himachal Pradesh. In spite of meagre funds, efforts are being made to create necessary infrastructure for the development of tourism in a phased manner.

In the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, a Tourist Lodge at Manali, a Tourist Kendra at Kulu, staff quarters at Narkanda, Katrain, Palampur and Mandi, two cafeterias each at Manali and Naldera, seven new baths at Vashisht, a Tourist Information Centre in Shimla, log huts at Manali and three Tourist Information Booths one each at bus stand Simla, Railway Stations, Simla and Kaika were completed, while a new Tourist Information Centre at Delhi was also opened. The Tourist Information Bureau, Dharamsala was housed in a newly built accommodation. The existing accommodation at Chharabra, Kulu, Manali, Dharamsala, Palampur, Dalhousie and Chamba was improved by providing additional amenities. The approach roads in the Manali complex were improved while the picnic spots at Narkanda, Shimla, Nainadevi and Palampur were beautified. The single-storeyed tourist bungalows at Chamba and Manali were converted into double storeyed buildings. The construction work in respect of tourist bungalow at Mandi, Khajiar and Lift at Simla are now in advanced stage. As many as 12 vehicles to run as tourist taxis at Simla, Kulu-Manali, Dharamsala, Dalhousie, Chamba-Pathankot were purchased. Suitable publications were also brought out to publicise the places of tourist interest in the Pradesh.

The reduced plan provision for the current year 1973-74 is being utilised for the construction of tourist bungalow at Mandi, Khajiar and a tourist lodge at Manali, three rest camps at Manali, staff quarters at Kulu and Manali, Lift at Simla and cafeterias at Chamba and Naldera. All these works are in advanced stage of construction.

Delhi-Kulu air service was partly resumed during the current year. The Department rendered financial assistance for the celebration of summer festivals at Simla, Solan, Dharamsala and for the Dussehra festival at Kulu. The Hospitality Organisation continued to function.

Sight-seeing tours were arranged through the Himachal Government Transport to places of tourist interest around Simla during summer and autumn. In all, 2,002 trips were conducted which were availed by 14,921 tourists who were taken to various tourist resorts like Narkanda, Jhari, Chharabra and Naldera. In Chamba region, 415 trips were arranged by which 1,079 tourists were benefited. Similarly, Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation conducted 1,802 trips by the vehicles supplied by the Department and carried 7,236 tourists.

Plan for 1974-75.—It is proposed to subsidise Delhi-Kulu air service, strengthen staff to cope with the plan work, complete the continuing projects with a view to develop tourist trade and to allocate a substantial outlay to the Himachal Pradesh Tourist Development Corporation.

Under Non-Plan, necessary provision has been made for the continuance of existing Tourism and Hospitality Organisation, publicity, financing of summer festivals, Kulu Dussehra and meeting the expenditure of State guests.

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

7.1 Education

The Fourth Five Year Plan aims at making progress towards carrying out the constitutional directive of free and compulsory education for the age group 6-14 while at the second and higher stages of education, the plan lays more emphasis on consolidation. At the high levels of education, the main emphasis is to raise the standard of post-graduate education and research and develop Indian languages. In technical education, its consolidation and diversification, especially of polytechnic education, a close link with the needs of Industry and orientation towards self employment has been envisaged. Achievements made in the field of education during the year 1973-74 are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

1. *Elementary education.*—During the current year, 75 new primary schools have been opened. This brings the total number of government primary units in the State to 5,120 by the end of the Fourth Plan. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 (classes I-V) is expected to increase by about 14,000 children during the year 1973-74. By the close of the current year, the estimated enrolment in these schools would be 4.10 lakhs (boys: 2.52 lakhs; girls: 1.58 lakhs). This shall raise the percentage of school-going-children in the age-group of 6-11 to 86 (boys: 100; girls: 67).

During the year under review, 64 primary schools have been upgraded to middle schools. This brings the total number of government middle units to 1,303. The number of additional children in classes VI-VIII is expected to be 2,000. It is anticipated that about 1.32 lakhs students (boys: 0.98 lakh; girls: 0.34 lakh) at the middle stage would be attending institutions by the end of the current year which shall form 54 per cent of school-going children in the age group 11-14.

2. *Secondary education.*—With regard to high/higher secondary education, 30 middle schools were upgraded to high standard during the year. This brings the total number of secondary government units to 446. The level of enrolment at the end of 1973-74 is expected to be the order of 53 thousands (boys: 42 thousands; girls: 11 thousands).

3. *University education.*—One new degree college was opened during the current year at Nalagarh and it was decided to start B.Sc. (Medical) in Government Colleges, Chamba, Udhampur, Hamirpur and Kulu. The total number of Government Degree Colleges in the State was 10. The total estimated enrolment at the college stage is 15,000 which includes about 3,000 girls. This represents about 3 per cent of the population in the age group 17-23. The Himachal Pradesh University has been provided with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 22.50 lakhs under Plan during 1973-74.

Training programme.—A training class in Urdu for in-service teachers was started at Solan in collaboration with the Central Institute of Languages, Mysore in 1973-74 while the training unit for Art and Crafts teachers, located in the Government College of Arts, Simla was transferred to the Government College of Education, Dharamsala. Steps were also taken to train teachers in Sanskrit. The number of teachers undergoing training in various courses during 1973-74 is as follows:—

(i) B.Ed.	..	..	108	(including 15 in-service teachers).
(ii) M.Phil.	..	..	8	
(iii) O.T. (Sanskrit)	..	..	60	
(iv) Arts and Crafts—				
(a) 1st year	..	..	156	
(b) 2nd year	..	..	142	
(v) J.B.T. 1 year	..	..	100	
(vi) Urdu ..	..	..	65	(including 14 in-service teachers at Patiala)

5. *Social education*.—Under social education programme, 8,000 adults are expected to be de literate during the current year 1973-74.

6. *Other educational programmes*.—Some other important programmes designed to bring out improvement in the standard of educational field are briefly described as follows:—

(i) *Sainik School*.—The Government has constituted a high-powered technical Committee to finalise details in connection with the establishment of the proposed Sainik School at Sujampur.

(ii) *Special employment programme*.—Under this programme, employment has been provided to 100 trained graduates and to about 177 part-time literacy teachers.

(iii) *Educational survey*.—Under the National Programme, work relating to the Third Educational Survey has been started in the State during the current year.

(iv) *Half-a-million Jobs Programme*.—Under this programme about 140 graduates in Science and Sanskrit are likely to be given stipends.

(v) *Buildings*.—It is proposed to construct 50 one-room primary school buildings during the current year 1973-74, in co-operation with the Panchayats.

Plan for 1974-75.—The following important schemes are proposed to be taken up during the current year of the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

- (i) opening of 400 primary schools;
- (ii) up-gradation of 61 primary schools to middle standard;
- (iii) up-gradation of 15 middle schools to high standard;
- (iv) introduction of part-time education;
- (v) opening of two district libraries; and
- (vi) introduction of new Science Education Programme in selected primary and middle schools.

2 Technical Education

In order to improve the technical training facilities for the youth of the Pradesh and to provide better trained craftsmen to man the industries, the Department of Technical Education was created in 1968-69. The department today controls two Polytechnics viz., Hamirpur and Sundernagar and one Junior Technical School, Kangra. The two polytechnics impart training in diploma courses to the students in the branches of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile Engineering which are of 3 years' duration each. The Junior Technical School, Kangra awards certificates to successful candidates after having completed three years courses in various trades like carpentry, mechanics, welding, foundry, etc. The sanctioned intake capacity of these institutions is as under:—

1. Government Polytechnic, Hamirpur	..	..	..	..	180
2. Government Polytechnic, Sundernagar	..	..	..	..	120
3. Government Junior Technical School, Kangra	..	..	..	..	60

Among other activities of the department, mention may be made of the construction of staff quarters, approach roads to residential quarters at the three polytechnics, construction of hostel at Sundernagar Polytechnic, award of stipends and scholarships, teachers training programme, starting of diversification programme and purchase of equipment for laboratories/workshops, etc.

Plan for 1974-75.—All the three technical institutions will continue to function and other schemes relating to construction of staff quarters, teachers training programme, provision of amenities and scholarships to the students, purchase of equipments for setting up laboratories, workshops and revision of staff structure at the cadre of lecturers level will be continued. Besides, it is proposed to organise a part-time coaching class to prepare diploma holders in Civil Engineering for the Associate Membership examination of the Institute of Engineers, India (AMIE).

7.3 Medical and Public Health

In a welfare State, the medical and public health facilities occupy a significant place. Such facilities include improvement of environmental sanitation, control of communicable diseases and provision of services like maternity and child welfare, health education, etc. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated and operations performed during the current year (upto the end of December, 1973) is as under:—

I. Patients treated (in lakhs)—					In-door	Out-door
(i) Allopathy	..	..	..	..	5.83	37.5
(ii) Ayurvedic	..	..	..	..	0.04	13.5
II. Operations performed—						
(i) Major	..	..	..	..	6,121	
(ii) Minor	..	..	..	..	36,227	
III. X-Ray and screening done—						
(i) X-Ray	..	..	..	..	57,658	
(ii) Screening	..	..	..	..	38,089	

The other activities of the department during the year, 1973-74 are given below:—

Family Planning Programme.—With a view to resting the rapid growth of population, family planning measures were intensified. Accordingly, contraceptives are being distributed and free family planning advice is being given through all the medical institutions of the State. Sterilisation and I.U.C.D. is accorded great emphasis owing to the fact that the people of the State are mostly illiterate and may not be able to make full use of other appliances. In addition to it, the government servants, who willingly undergo operations, are given incentive by granting special casual leave of 6 days and 14 days, respectively. During the year 1973-74 (up to November, 1973) 2,708 sterilisations (males: 796; females: 1,912) were done and 1,059 IUDs were inserted.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—For eradicating malaria, the National Malaria Eradication Programme is continuing in Himachal Pradesh since 1953-54. The following activities were carried out under the programme during the year 1973:—

Number in lakhs		Found positive (No.)		
Blood smears collected	Blood smears examined			
3.95	2.72	1,998		
Epidemiological classification of the positive cases reported above is as given below:—				
Relapse	Indigenous	Imported	Unclassified	Total
23	1,288	181	506	1,998

National Small Pox Eradication Programme.—This programme was launched in the State in 1968 under which efforts were made to vaccinate the entire population after every three years and specially every new born within three to six months. The neo-natal vaccination has been introduced in the Pradesh since, 1970 and is being carried out in all the hospitals and primary health centres for institutional deliveries. The following progress has been made under the programme during the last three years:—

<i>in lakhs</i>			
Year		Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination
1971	..	1.27	9.47
1972	..	1.43	11.71
1973	..	1.16	9.20

As a result of these measures, the incidence of small pox in the Pradesh has decreased considerably as shall be evident from the following table:—

Year		Cases	Deaths
1971	..	11	6
1972	..	1	—
1973	..	2	1

V.D. Control Programme.—For the control of venereal diseases in the Pradesh, one V.D. Hospital and 67 V.D. clinics/units continued functioning. In addition to these clinics/units, the team at the headquarters continued to visit the interior areas and render treatment to such cases on the spot. As a result of intensive measures instituted in this direction, the seropositivity in respect of V.D. has declined from 36.5 per cent in 1952 to 6.3 per cent in 1973 which is reflected by the following table.—

Year	Clinics			Field		
	Tested No.	Found positive No.	Percentage	Tested No.	Found positive No.	Percentage
1952 ..	8,512	3,195	37.4	5,160	1,790	34.7
1966 ..	47,795	5,154	10.7	11,738	1,476	12.1
1973 ..	50,548	2,938	5.9	6,295	421	6.7

It is also proposed to open V.D. clinics at the district headquarters of those districts which do not have a V.D. clinic at present. One such clinic has since been started in district Kangra. Similarly, one clinic each at the district headquarters of Una and Hamirpur districts could not be opened due to the ban imposed on the creation of posts. It is also proposed to upgrade the sub-clinic at Solan to a full fledged district clinic.

Leprosy Control Programme:—The overall prevalence rate of leprosy in the Pradesh ranges between 2 to 3 per thousand. For the control of this disease, there are 6 leprosy control units with adequate in-door accommodation and 59 leprosy clinics/sub-clinics functioning in the State. In addition to these institutions, 2 private leprosy homes/hospitals are functioning in Kangra and Una districts. For assessing the magnitude of the problem, survey is being continued through

the non-medical staff attached with the Primary Health Centres. During the current year for ing work was carried out under the programme:—

(i) Population surveyed	..	..	..	14,05,261
(ii) Population examined	..	..	..	11,34,608
(iii) Cases detected through surveys	..	..	..	4,081
(iv) Cases under treatment	..	..	..	8,071

The supervisory tier has recently been added with the appointment of 5 Assistant Lep Officers to supplement the programme in Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Nahan and Simla a The work under this programme is now expected to gain momentum.

T.B. Control Programme.—There are in all 4 T.B. Sanatoria and 13 T.B. Clinics/ Clinics established in the Pradesh with a total indoor capacity of 1,049 beds. Besides, the B. team at the headquarters and in a few selected districts have been carrying out B.C.G. vac tion. During the year, 1973 (upto November, 1973) 1.28 lakh B.C.G. vaccinations were c The T.B. Sanatoria at Dharampur and Mandodhar are being merged into one single unit so provide better treatment amenities to the public.

National Trachoma Programme.—In Himachal Pradesh, trachoma is highly prevalent. W view to reducing this disease, the programme was started in the State during the Fourth The progress made under this programme is given below:—

Year	Blocks under the programme	Ointment tubes distributed
1972	.. 48	1,01,020
1973	.. 64	61,775

Plan for 1974-75.—During 1974-75 the following schemes are proposed to be implemented

1. Opening of 4 Allopathic Dispensaries.
2. Opening of 5 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
3. Upgrading of 2 Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded hospital.
4. Opening of 5 sub-clinics.
5. Opening of one Regional Blood Bank.
6. Opening of one Medical Research Unit.
7. Augmentation of 5 district hospitals.

In addition, the following programmes of national importance will continue to be im mented during, 1974-75:—

- (a) National Family Planning Programme.
- (b) National T.B. Control Programme.
- (c) National Trachoma Eradication Programme.
- (d) National Small-pox Eradication Programme.
- (e) National Malaria Eradication Programme.
- (f) National V.D. Control Programme.
- (g) National Leprosy Control programme.

7.4 Medical College

The Himachal Pradesh Medical College, Simla started functioning in the year, 1966 in old Snowdon Hospital Building to provide a course of instructions leading to M.B.B.S., de Till July, 1970, this College was affiliated to the Punjab University. From 22nd July, 1970, college is affiliated to the Himachal Pradesh University.

Fifty students each were admitted to M.B.B.S. course during the year, 1966 and 1967 but 1968 onwards, the Government of India increased the number of seats from 50 to 60, which subsequently approved by the Punjab University also. Upto the end of December, 1973, 149 students qualified the final M.B.B.S., examination of the Himachal Pradesh University. Hospitals attached with the Medical College, are recognised by the Himachal Pradesh University for imparting internship training. So far, in all 122 candidates have completed their internship training. The Snowdon, Lady Reading and Isolation (Infectious Diseases) Hospitals are connected with the College. The total bed strength of these hospitals is 498 which meet the requirement of Medical Council of India for 60 admissions per year.

During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for capital works of Medical College, under a separate head of account which is being controlled by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh. The following construction works have been completed:—

- (i) Hostel-Block (Phase I & II) for male students together with other facilities like dining rooms and common room etc.
- (ii) Combustible stores and cafeteria for students and the staff.
- (iii) Temporary O.P.D's. for Medical, Surgical, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynae in the Snowdon Hospital.
- (iv) Casualty Block and Dispensary/Laboratory Block.

Apart from the above, first camp of the Mobile Hospital was held from 16th November, 1973 to 15th December, 1973 at Dehra Gopipur in District Kangra to give special medical care and attention to the general public in rural areas. A Medical Study Group under the auspices of Faculty of Preventive and Social Medicine, made a survey study in the adjoining villages. Interns, House-Surgeons and Para-Medical Staff improved their performances while remaining in the Mobile Hospital on camp duties.

Programme for 1974-75.—The programmes in hand will be continued during the year, 1974-75, besides admission of 60 students to M.B.B.S., Course.

Housing

Adequate facilities for neat, clean and sheltered accommodation have far reaching effects on health, community life and levels of productivity. Accordingly, the need for providing better housing conditions can hardly be emphasised.

In this context, Himachal Pradesh Housing Board was constituted on 25th February, 1972. The main objects of the Board are to frame and execute housing schemes in the cities/villages and to execute housing schemes on behalf of local authorities, co-operative societies or other employers when houses are to be built mainly for the residence of their employees.

To start with, it was decided that in the first instance the work for the development of housing colonies at Una, Hamirpur and Solan and for constructing plots/houses at Simla may be taken up in hand. Besides, the Board was also entrusted with the construction of various types of quarters for the Police Department.

During the beginning of the year, 1973-74, a programme costing Rs. 63.00 lakhs envisaging execution of schemes at Simla, Hamirpur, Una, Solan and Parwanoo was framed by the Board. This included the execution of police quarters costing Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Out of this, however, the deposit work regarding construction of quarters for Police Department for which money was available could only be started. The work for development of housing colonies at other places could not be taken up as the land for the purpose could not be acquired. The progress in this regard is given below:—

1. *Parwanoo township*.—The award for the land measuring 863 bighas has been announced by the Collector, Solan. The possession of the land is likely to be taken by the Board very soon. Action for acquiring another 5,109 bighas has already been taken. The survey work of the entire area is expected to be completed soon. In order to expedite the allotment of plots, the work relating to preparation of master plan and detailed layout plan has also been taken up.

2. *Hamirpur town*.—The acquisition proceedings for the acquiring of selected land in Hamirpur is under way. Notification under different sections for the acquisition of 21.3 acres has already been issued. Apart from this additional land measuring 51 kanals, 5 marlas is also proposed to be acquired. The survey work of the area has since been completed.

3. *Solan town*.—Necessary notification for acquiring the land in Solan town was issued in the month of December, 1973. The acquisition proceedings are likely to be completed by the beginning of next year. By the time the land is acquired, the survey work of the area shall be completed.

4. *Simla town*.—For the establishment of housing colony in Simla town, few sites have finally been selected during December, 1973 and acquisition proceedings for acquiring the land are under way. Pending final acquisition of land, the survey work of the area has partly been completed.

A multi-storeyed building consisting of 4 storeys is also proposed to be constructed for housing various corporations in Simla. The land for the purpose is being handed over by the Public Works Department. During the year the Board undertook the work of the survey of the area under question.

Police housing colony at Kasumpti.—The work for the construction of 52 quarters for the Police Department has been awarded to the contractors. The work has already been started and is in various stages of completion.

Hostel building and class rooms for the Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration.—The Board undertook the construction of hostel building and class rooms for the H.P. Institute of Public Administration as a deposit work. This work which was started by the Board in January, 1974, is expected to be completed soon on a priority basis.

Plan for 1974-75.—As the land for some of the housing colonies is expected to be acquired by the end of 1973-74 or by the beginning of 1974-75 the development of colonies and construction of houses of various categories at Hamirpur, Solan, Parwanoo and Una is proposed to be taken up. In addition to this it is also proposed to carry out preliminary work such as acquisition of land, survey of area and development of plots for housing colonies to be established at Dharamsala, Palampur, Mandi, Kulu, Chamba and Nahan. Apart from this, brick kilns at Parwanoo and Hamirpur are also proposed to be established for facilitating the execution of various schemes.

7.6 Drinking Water Supply

The main sources of drinking water in this Pradesh are the deep flowing *nallahs* and mountain springs. The villagers have to fetch water from long distances. They sometimes even collect water in small ponds for drinking purposes which is evidently most unhygienic. For solving these problems water supply schemes have been taken up by the Government.

By the end of March, 1973, the Public Works Department had provided water supply schemes to 2,619 villages. During 1973-74, an assistance of Rs. 2 crores was expected from the centre for executing various water supply schemes. Against this only Rs. 90.00 lakhs have been received with the result that the targets fixed for the year were not achieved.

By the end of the current financial year, it is expected that 2,728 villages would be having supply.

The Department of C.D. takes up only minor works like renovation of water springs and construction of *Baolies*. Besides, it executes small water supply schemes costing upto Rs. 25 thousands in villages which have no water supply schemes or inadequate source of water supply.

an programme for 1974-75.—During the year, 1974-75, it is proposed to supply drinking facilities to another 60 villages having a population of 5 to 6 thousand.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The Department of Welfare continued to focus its attention on the implementation of various programmes directed towards the amelioration of the economic conditions and social of the persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. These programmes were carried out both under the State Sector and Central sector. The work programme under this head of expenditure for the year, 1973-74 was as below:—

Name of scheme	Item	Unit	Programme for the year 1973-74
1	2	3	4
STATE SECTOR			
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES			
<i>Education:</i>			
Award of scholarships	students	no.	12,000
Award of technical scholarships	students	no.	220
<i>Economic Uplift:</i>			
Follow up programme	beneficiaries	no.	400
Training-cum-production centres	centres	no.	13
Drinking water supply schemes	schemes	no.	25
<i>Health, Housing and Others:</i>			
Housing subsidy for S.C. other than sweepers/ scavengers	beneficiaries	no.	610
House sites	sites	—	30
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES			
<i>Education:</i>			
Award of scholarships	students	no.	1,900
Technical scholarships	students	no.	60
Teachers quarters	quarters	no.	completion of incomplete quarters.
<i>Health, Housing and Others:</i>			
Ashram schools	schools	no.	2
Housing subsidy	persons	no.	220
Legal aid	persons	no.	50

C. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Award of scholarships

students

no.

3

CENTRAL SECTOR

A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Girls hostels
2. T.D. blocks

hostel

no.

blocks

no.

B. WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTES

1. Girls hostel
2. Improvement of working and living conditions of S.C. of those engaged in unclean occupation

hostel

no.

—

no.

C. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

1. Housing subsidy
2. Award of scholarships

persons

no.

1

students

no.

1

Plan for 1974-75.—The schemes under the Welfare of Backward Classes will, as usual, be (i) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, (ii) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, (iii) Welfare of Other Backward Classes under the State Plan and (iv) Welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes by Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Plan Programme for 1974-75 under these groups has been discussed below:—

(a) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—For the welfare of scheduled caste students studying in primary, middle and high classes, scholarships at the rate of Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 per student per month, respectively will be awarded. This will benefit about 1,090 students during 1974-75. Besides, technical scholarships shall be given to the students belonging to these castes studying in I.T.I.'s and other such industrial centres upto Rs. 45 per month per students which will benefit about 75 students. Housing subsidy will cover 350 families. Besides the above scheme it is proposed to provide aid upto Rs. 1,000 for setting up of small scale industries and persons will be benefited during 1974-75. Under the follow-up programme, aid upto Rs. 200 will be provided to 400 persons. Legal aid will be provided to 150 persons and house sites to 150 persons. Grant will also be provided to 17 cosmopolitan hostels and 10 training-cum-production centres run through Voluntary Organisations.

(b) *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—About 1,900 students studying in primary, middle and high classes will be benefited. Four cosmopolitan hostels will be started through Voluntary Organisations. Housing subsidy will be provided to 200 persons. Besides, aid for small scale industries will be provided to 200 persons and aid for settling in respective trades under follow-up programme will be given to 500 persons. Aid for books and slates will be given to 500 students.

(c) *Welfare of Other Backward Classes.*—It is proposed to award scholarships etc., to 1,000 students.

(d) Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

I. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—It is proposed to construct 3 Girls' Hostels and to provide housing subsidy to 225 persons for improvement of working and living conditions of scheduled caste persons engaged in unclean occupation.

II. *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—It is proposed to construct 2 hostels and to continue award of 7 T.D. Blocks in Himachal Pradesh.

III.—Welfare of Denotified Tribes.—Housing subsidy will be given to 200 households.

Social Welfare

This programme aims at removing the social and economic disabilities and disparities from weaker sections of the society. Under this programme, three State Homes for destitute women, Bal Ashram and one Balika Ashram for those students who are orphans, semi-orphans, abandoned, destitutes, handicapped or helpless and one Probation Hostel for the convicts under the Probation of offenders Act, 1958 continued functioning. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided to the inmates of these institutions. Old age pension benefits are also given to the aged persons who have no other means of income. It is proposed to open one Bal Ashram, one Balika Ashram, one State Home and an institution under the Children Act during the current year. In addition, 7 Community Child Welfare Centres are also likely to be opened.

Plan for 1974-75.—Besides continuing the above institutions, it is proposed to start 312 centres to benefit 19,600 children under nutrition programme. The Special Nutrition Programme is aimed at providing high proteins and nutritious diet to the under-nourished children of age less than six years and also cater to the expectant and nursing mothers.

Labour and Labour Welfare

In view of the growing un-employment and to tackle labour problems effectively in the State, the Pradesh Government have bifurcated the Industries Department and created a New Department of 'Labour, Employment and Training' which has been placed under the charge of Labour Commissioner-cum-Director of Employment and Training. He is responsible for the implementation of the following schemes under the Labour and Labour Welfare:

- (i) Labour Welfare,
- (ii) Manpower and Employment,
- (iii) Craftsmen Training Scheme,
- (iv) Apprenticeship Training.

(i) *Labour welfare.*—For the welfare of labour, the Labour Organisation ensures that the various Labour Acts and Rules meant for the welfare of labour are implemented properly.

(ii) *Manpower and employment.*—The Employment Service, (i) assists employment seekers in assessing diverse qualifications and experience in finding suitable jobs or training opportunities, (ii) enables workers and surplus/retrenched employees to find alternative employment, (iii) serves employers by referring to them suitable workers to fill vacant posts in their establishment, (iv) collects employment market information on employment trends, (v) procures information regarding job opportunities, training facilities and related matters to the public, students, teachers, parents and administrators and (vi) guides young persons and employment seekers in their problems of review and re-adjustment of the training programmes and curricula according to employment market needs.

To start with, Himachal Pradesh Government had one Employment Exchange and an Industrial Training Institute at Mandi. Gradually, the Employment offices under the National Employment Service have multiplied in the Pradesh. At present, the following offices and other units are functioning in the Pradesh:—

(a) Special Cell for the placement of ex-servicemen, etc. Simla (State Headquarters).

(b) District Employment Exchanges

1. Simla, 2. Solan, 3. Kalpa, 4. Nahan,
5. Mandi, 6. Bilaspur, 7. Chamba, 8. Kulu,
9. Dharamsala, 10. Mangwal, 11. Una and
12. Hamirpur.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (c) Sub-Office Employment Exchanges | 1. Rampur, 2. Palampur, 3. Dalhousie, 4. Keylong. |
| (d) Rural Manpower units | 1. Jubbal, 2. Chopal, 3. Theog, (Sirmur), 4. Paonta, Sahib 5. Rajgarh (Sirmur), 6. Kasauli (Solan), 7. Kasauli (Solan), 8. Ani (Kangra), 9. Pragpur, 10. Lambagraon (Kangra), 11. Sundernagar (Mandi). |
| (e) State Employment Market Information unit. | Simla (State Headquarters). |
| (f) Employment Market Information units | 1. Simla, 2. Solan, 3. Nahan, 4. Mandi, 5. Bilaspur, 6. Chamba, 7. Dharamsala, 8. Una and 10. Hamirpur. |
| (g) Vocational Guidance units | 1. Simla, 2. Dharamsala and the third at Hamirpur headquarters. |
| (h) Block Employment Bureau | In 40 Community Development Blocks. |

SPECIAL FEATURES

(a) *Special Cell for the placement of ex-servicemen.*—A special Cell under the charge of Sub-Regional Employment Officer for the placement of ex-servicemen (including disabled and the dependents of soldiers killed in action set up in the Directorate of Employment and Training, Himachal Pradesh continued to function during the year under review.

The Government have constituted a State Selection Committee for the selection of ex-servicemen for their absorption in civil employment under the State Government against all Class IV vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen (not falling within the purview of the Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission). The Selection Committee nominates one ex-servicemen against one post and the ex-servicemen are thus saved from unnecessary expenses and time involved in appearing for interviews time and again. The special Cell has since built-up a Register (waiting list of ex-servicemen job seekers) for the Pradesh. The State Selection Committee have also interviewed ex-servicemen belonging to Simla, Solan, Una and Kangra districts. The ex-servicemen residing in other districts of the Pradesh continue to be interviewed by the Selection Committee.

The Committee interviewed in September, 1973 all the 26 disabled ex-servicemen of the 1947-48 conflict who were under treatment at Military Hospital at Ambala Cantt. The Himachal Government have since issued orders to the respective Deputy Commissioners and the Chairman, Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board to absorb all these disabled ex-servicemen in employment under them. The educational and medical standards were relaxed in all the cases. The ban imposed by the Government for appointments after 30-9-1973 was declared inoperative in their case.

(b) *Enforcement Cell.*—The scheme for the collection of Employment Market Information has been operating in the Pradesh since 1960 in order to gauge *inter-alia* the level of employment on a continuing basis and to judge the trends in employment as a result of the impact of plan programme on employment. For the development of the programme and the enforcement of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act has been sanctioned.

(iii) *Craftsmen Training Scheme.*—The Craftsmen Training Scheme aims at meeting three fold objectives of (a) ensuring steady flow of skilled workers for industry, (b) raising quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers

reducing un-employment among the educated by equipping them for suitable industrial employment. Under this scheme, seven Industrial Training Institutes with a seating capacity of 1,860 in various engineering and non-engineering trades continued to function in the Pradesh. These institutes are located at Mandi, Solan, Nahan, Chamba, Simla, Shahpur, (Kangra) and Shamshi (Julu). During the year 1973-74, 1,334 fresh trainees were admitted to the various industrial training institutes and 724 trainees passed out.

Instead of expansion, consolidation of Craftsmen Training Programme at the Industrial Training Institutes is sought to be made as recommended by the Streamlining Committee constituted by the Government. The programme consists of (a) construction of essential workshop buildings, hostel and minimum staff quarters, (b) purchase of essential/deficient tools and equipment and (c) diversification/replacement of un-popular trades by popular ones to suit the local and national requirements of craftsmen. In view of the recommendations made by the Streamlining Committee and the State Council for training in vocational trades, the following trades with seats shown against each have been introduced/replaced in various Industrial Training Institutes of the Pradesh with effect from 1-8-1973 under the diversification of the training programme:—

Name of I.T.I.	Trade	No. of seats introduced
1. Mandi	Mech. refrigeration and air conditioning	16
2. Solan	Mechanic composit	12
3. Chamba	Surveyor Motor	16
	Mechanic	16
4. Nahan	Electrician	16
	Draughtsman (Civil)	16
	Mech. Radio and Television	16
5. Simla	Motor Mechanic	16
	Watch and Clock makers	16
	Plumber	16
	Steno (Hindi)	16
6. Shamshi	Turner	12
	Draughtsman (Civil)	16
	Cutting and Tailoring	16
	Steno (Hindi)	16
7. Shahpur	Draughtsman (Civil)	16
	Steno (Hindi)	16
	Surveyor	16
TOTAL		280

During the year under review, construction of buildings for the Industrial Training Institutes at Chamba, Shahpur and Nahan remained in progress. The construction of main building of the I.T.I. Nahan has been completed. Deficient tools and equipment are also being supplied to the I.T.Is., The Intensive Training Scheme could not be implemented for want of certain clarifications from the Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India. The State Level Skills Competition of the I.T.I. trainees was held in November, 1973. The winners of the State competition have been deputed to participate in the All India Skills Competition.

Plan for 1974-75.—During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to upgrade the District Employment Exchange, Dharamsala to the status of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, to set up 6 sub-office employment exchanges in the Pradesh, an Advisory Career Centre at the State headquarters, a Vocational Guidance Unit at the District Employment Exchange, Mandi, a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at the Himachal Pradesh University, E.M.I.

Unit at the District Employment Exchange, Kalpa and to provide staff in the Directorate of Employment and Training and in various employment exchanges in the Pradesh.

Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, it is proposed to (i) construct buildings for the Industrial Training Institutes, (ii) purchase tools and equipments for modernisation of these institutes and (iii) arrange for the training of Principals/Instructors. Besides, 1,200 fresh trainees would be admitted under various training programmes.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, 100 apprentices are likely to be admitted in various establishments and it is expected that 50 shall be completing training.

7.10 Urban Development

During the year 1973-74, the work of urban development and town planning remained in progress and the following achievements under this head were made :—

1. The Master Plan of Simla town has been completed. The scheme will be implemented as soon as the Town and Country Planning Act is passed.
2. The Master Plan of Una town has also been completed and is awaiting the sanction for its implementation.
3. The work on the preparation of Master Plan for Solan town is in advanced stage and is likely to be completed shortly.
4. Master Plan of Nahan town remained in the final stage of completion.

Plan Programme for 1974-75.—During 1974-75, preliminary work relating to urban development schemes for Simla urban area, Chamba town, Dharamsala, Kulu, Manali, Mandi, Udhampur, Hamirpur, Solan, Nahan and Peo shall be initiated. It is also proposed to finalise the Master Plan for Chamba town. Preparation of Master Plan for Hamirpur and Dharamsala towns shall be taken in hand.

7.11 Languages and Cultural Affairs

The Department of Languages and Cultural Affairs started functioning during the year 1973-74. In the absence of a number of semi-technical posts which remain yet to be filled up by the department, no physical and financial targets for the current year could be fixed up. Since the inception of this department, the work relating to Languages and Cultural Affairs used to be looked after by a branch of Education Department known as 'State Institute of Languages'.

The Department of Languages and Cultural Affairs aims at the development of language art and culture in Himachal Pradesh. In the field of languages, the department envisages the introduction of Hindi in Administration and development of Pahari as regional language and popularisation of Sanskrit and encouragement of Urdu. For this purpose, the department intends to start the training of in-service personnel in Hindi language and training in Hindi shorthand and type-writing. In order to facilitate smooth switch over to Hindi in the Administration, the department takes up the translation of different Acts, Codes, Manuals and Rules, from English to Hindi. In this direction, English-Hindi terminology, a chart and a glossary for distribution to different offices, have already been brought out by the Department during the year 1973-74.

With a view to develop Pahari languages, the department conducts language-surveys, research in Pahari languages and literature, holding of poetic symposiums and literary activities. In this connection Hindi-Pahari Glossary, *Prekhan* (a collection of Pahari one-act plays), *Br*, *Re-Phul* (a collection of Pahari stories), *Changer-Phulan-Ri* (a collection of Pahari essays), *Ka*, *Dhara* (Pahari poems), *Shodh Patravali* (two volumes containing research papers on Pahari language and literature) and a quarterly magazine *Him Bharati*, have so far been published by

Department. Some more material of the nature is under print. A State Archives is proposed to be established and organised where objects of archival importance will be collected and preserved. As the Pradesh is rich in archaeological and historical monuments, the proposal to conduct a survey is under way which will form the basis for chalking out further programme in this direction. Previously there was only one museum at Chamba known as 'Bhuri Singh Museum'. Another State Museum was set up at Simla, which was inaugurated on 26th January, 1974.

Programme for 1974-75.—The Pradesh Government has established an Academy of Arts, Letters and Languages. During the year, the functions of the Department of Languages and Cultural Affairs on the one hand and the Academy on the other, are likely to be demarcated. District offices of the Department are also likely to be established. In order to prepare a dictionary of Pahari languages, a start will be given during the year 1974-75. Apart from bringing out a special issue of the quarterly magazine, a linguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh will also be completed. Work will also be done on prose publications of Pahari, and to popularise Sanskrit and Urdu languages in the Pradesh.

For the compilation of encyclopaedia of History, basic information relating to places of historical and cultural importance is being collected and real start in this direction will be given in early 1974-75. An archival building is proposed to be constructed in which the documents of historical nature, old records of princely States and district headquarters will be collected and maintained properly. The recently set-up State Museum at Simla will be suitably augmented and objects of importance added to it during the year.

Mountaineering

The Institute of Mountaineering at Manali, conducts the following activities for the young men and women of the country:—

- (i) Mountaineering Training Courses—
 - (a) Basic Courses
 - (b) Advanced Courses
 - (c) Method of Instructions Courses
- (ii) High Altitude Trekking and Minor Mountaineering Courses for school/college boys and girls
- (iii) Rock Climbing Courses for young boys and girls of schools/colleges
- (iv) Skiing Courses
- (v) Relief and Rescue Courses

During the year 1973-74, five Basic Mountaineering Courses, 5 Advanced Courses and one Method of Instructions Course were conducted in which 154, 30 and 13 men/women, respectively, were trained. Under High Altitude Trekking and Minor Mountaineering Scheme, 140 boys drawn from various colleges in the country were trained. However, this number is much below the target fixed for the year 1973-74, which could not be achieved due to non-appointment of staff in the Institute. Under the programme of rock climbing training, 379 boys were trained. These boys along with 3 instructors of the Institute were sent to Ajmer for imparting rock-climbing training to the N.C.C. boys. There 190 boys were trained, thus bringing the total number trained under this programme to 569. In ski-training programme, one course for 10 boys was conducted from 15th January, 1974 to 25th February, 1974. This of course is much below the target of training 100 boys during the year. No courses under the programme 'Relief and Rescue Courses' could be started for want of equipment which is not available in the country. Efforts are being made to procure the same from foreign countries as and when some expedition visits this area. However, with the help of little available equipment, one course for the members of the staff will be conducted during March 1974, in which 10 persons are likely to be trained.

In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 9,754 was earned by way of giving equipment on hire to various parties who came in this area for climbing. The Institute also awarded scholarships worth Rs. 2,050 to 8 boys of Himachal Pradesh for doing their Basic/Advanced Courses. In November 1973, foundation stone for the construction of building for the Institute was laid and work is in progress.

Programme for 1974-75.—In addition to the continuation of programmes started during 1973-74, the following new activities are proposed to be started during the year 1974-75:—

- (i) *Water Sports.*—Four courses are proposed to be conducted in which 100 persons are expected to be trained in various aspects of this sport.
- (ii) *Outward Bound Movement.*—Courses will be conducted for young boys and girls in which 60 youngsters are expected to be trained.
- (iii) *Orienteering.*—One club at district-level and two at college-level are proposed to be established in which 100 persons are proposed to be trained.
- (iv) *Rock Climbing and Caving.*—Under this programme, 1,000 boys and girls are proposed to be trained.
- (v) *Trekking in whole of Himachal Pradesh.*—Two districts of Himachal Pradesh will be selected and trekking routes developed for Indians as well as foreign trekkers/tourists.
- (vi) Grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 1,000 will be given to deserving individuals/club associations engaged in the course of mountaineering.
- (vii) Ski-slopes will be developed and ski-lifts installed. Ski-huts at Sollag/Santner Slopes and water sports buildings at Bilaspur will be constructed. A sum of Rs. 16,500 is proposed to be spent on these projects during the year 1974-75.

Apart from this, 174 trainees under the scheme 'Development of W.H.M.I. Manali' are also proposed to be trained apart from imparting training to 80 persons under the scheme 'Ski Courses'. Under High Altitude Trekking and Minor Mountaineering programme, 700 campers are proposed to be trained besides imparting training to 20 campers in Relief and Rescue Courses.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

Excise and Taxation

With the attainment of statehood, economic viability has become an ultimate goal for the Pradesh. To achieve it, there is, obviously, need for maximum mobilisation of internal resources and excise and taxation policy plays an important role for this purpose. During the year under review, the excise policy was reviewed by the State Government and the following steps were taken in this direction:—

- (i) It was decided to continue the supply of the country liquor from the distillery to the retailers throughout the Pradesh. This was done in order to ensure better quality of liquor to the consumers, thereby minimising the scope for malpractices.
- (ii) The issue of additional quota of foreign as well as country liquor was allowed to continue free of proportionate licence fee, subject to the availability of supplies like previous year.
- (iii) The rates of fixed fee for bars were kept at par with the previous year.
- (iv) The rates of assessment fee for bars were the same as for the last year.
- (v) The sales tax on Indian made foreign spirit and beer remained chargeable at source like previous year @ 10 per cent.
- (vi) For protecting different varieties of Indian made foreign liquor, a decision to establish a distillery in the public sector based on local raw materials like apples and potatoes has been taken. The switching up of this distillery will boost up the economy of the rural areas of the Pradesh as it will provide an easy and quick disposal of surplus apple and potato which sometimes do not find ready market for one reason or the other. At the same time export duty levied on spirit manufactured out of these will bring in more money to the State exchequer.
- (vii) It was decided to set up a Brewery in the private sector.
- (viii) In pursuance of the policy of gradual prohibition in the Pradesh, all vends should remain closed to 2 P.M. on every Tuesday besides observing Independence Day, Republic Day, Id-Ul-Fiter, Rama Naumi, Mahabir Jayanti, Budha Jayanti, Janam Ashtmi and Birthdays of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Mahatma Gandhi and Guru Nanak Dev. The pay day *i. e.* 1st of every month was declared as dry day in addition to polling day (2 days preceding the polling day).

As a result of the adoption of the above policy, auction money secured at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2.35 crores besides further additional revenue of the order of Rs. 1.90 crores as duty etc. In this context, a brief account of the activities under the excise and taxation policy is given below:—

- (i) The strength of the country liquor was allowed to continue at 50 per cent degree proof as was the policy during the previous year.
- (ii) The licences of country fermented liquor for home consumption and for use on special occasions continued to be given in the below mentioned areas during 1973-74 on the rates indicated therein:—
 - (a) In whole of Kinnaur district, Bharmour tehsil of Chamba district, Dodra Kwar in Simla district and Lakkar Mandi area of Chamba district for Dhogri tribes only, Kothi Kohar and Kothi Swar in Palampur tehsil of Kangra district, whole area of Mandi district, 42 villages of Paonta tehsil and 70 villages of Renuka tehsil of Sirmur district, the rate is Rs. 5/- per licence.
 - (b) In addition, local inhabitants of Pangi valley are allowed the distillation of country liquor without any licence fee while the inhabitants of Kinnaur district are allowed

this concession on an annual payment of Rs. 25 per licence. However, persons are allowed to distill country liquor for home consumption from fruits and grains and not from gur or molasses.

- (iii) Manufacture and possession of liquor for domestic consumption continued to be exempted from the provision of the Punjab Excise Act (1 of 1914) in the districts of Kulu and Lahaul and Spiti and Pangi sub-tehsil of Chamba district.
- (iv) The rates on excise duty on various brands of liquor continued as under throughout the Pradesh during 1973-74:—

(a) Indian made foreign liquor	..	..	Rs. 18 per P.L.
(b) Country spirit (ordinary spices)	..	..	Rs. 8 per P.L.
(c) Beer	..	..	Re. 0.60 per bottle of 650 M.lts.
(d) Alcoholic Cider	..	..	Re. 0.60 per bottle of 650 M.lts.
(e) Sweets and wine containing proof spirits:			
Upto 20 per cent	..	..	Rs. 1.60 per bulk litre.
Upto 30 per cent	..	..	Rs. 2.40 per bulk litre.
(v) The minimum prices of the country spirit were fixed as under:—			
750 Mlts.	..	..	Rs. 8.50 per quart.
375 Mlts.	..	..	Rs. 4.50 per pint.
180 Mlts.	..	..	Rs. 2.50 per nip.

- (vi) The fixed fee for L-3, L-4, and L-5 licences for hotels/restaurants/dak bungalows in towns is as under:—

(a) With population upto 15,000	..	..	Rs. 2,000
(b) With population above 15,000	..	..	Rs. 4,500

- (vii) The rate of manufacture and export duties on Indian made foreign spirit and wine continued to be the same as these were during the previous year.

- (viii) The rate of assessed fee per bulk litre for L-3, L-4, and L-5 bar licenses were as given below:—

Variety		L-3, L-4, and L-5 licenses
Spirits—		
	Indian made	Rs. 25.00
	Imported	Rs. 31.25
	Wine	Rs. 6.25
Beer, cider, etc.—		
	Indian made	Re. 0.63
	Imported	Rs. 1.25

As regards taxation the following activities were recorded during the year under review:—

1. *Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1968 and Himachal Pradesh Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1968.*—Uniform rates of sales tax are now leviable throughout the Pradesh and an income of Rs. 2.69 crores is expected to accrue to the State exchequer from this levy.

2. *Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.*—It is a Central Act being administered by the States and an income of about Rs. 0.15 crore is estimated to be derived under this Act.

3. *Passengers and Goods Taxation Act*, 1968.—This Act is unified throughout the Pradesh. passenger tax is 1/6th of the fare, the goods tax is chargeable at the prescribed rate of 1/10th of the freight charges for transportation of goods within the State. For the convenience of operators, the Government has also prescribed a lump sum amount of Rs. 2,500 per annum per truck. An income of about Rs. 1.47 crores is expected during the year 1973-74.

4. *Himachal Pradesh Entertainment Act*, 1968.—This Act is in force throughout the Pradesh. The rate of tax is 75 per cent of the admission. An income of about Rs. 30 lakhs is expected during the year 1973-74.

5. *Himachal Pradesh Entertainment (Cinematography Shows) Act*, 1968.—This Act is in force throughout the State. The cinema houses in the State have been categorised according to the size and importance of the towns and accordingly there are four categories viz., A, B, C, and D chargeable at the rate of Rs. 3.00, Rs. 2.00, Rs. 1.50 and Re. 1.00 respectively, per show. Under this Act, a revenue of about Rs. 30 thousand is expected during 1973-74.

6. *Himachal Pradesh Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act*.—The rate of this tax is 10 per cent of the rental value. However, the recovery of this tax has been stayed by the Government.

7. *Himachal Pradesh Tolls Tax Act*, 1969.—The Toll Tax Barriers set up in the Pradesh under the Himachal Pradesh Tolls Act, 1969, (which enactment has since been repealed), have now been converted into multipurpose ones. These barriers are 13 in number. They are set up at very important inlets in the Pradesh as a result of which the department would be able to curb evasion of tax by unscrupulous traders to a great extent.

Civil Supplies

The activities of the Civil Supplies Department have increased manifold with the take over of the wholesale trade in wheat by the Government with effect from April, 1973 and also due to the shortage of most of the essential commodities. The highlights of the progress made in different fields are enumerated as under:—

Foodgrains.—Himachal Pradesh is deficit in foodgrains to the extent of about 1.16 lakhs tonnes per annum. Most of its requirements particularly of wheat and rice are being met from the neighbouring surplus States of Punjab and Haryana and from central reserves. The Government of India allotted 62,000 tonnes of wheat and 6,500 tonnes of rice to the Pradesh during the period from April, 1973 to December, 1973. The stocks of these commodities, thus purchased from the Food Corporation of India, Punjab and Haryana regions are generally being issued to the public at a reasonable price through 2,301 fair price shops.

In view of very high cost of transportation of wheat to the remote and far-flung areas of the Pradesh, the Government has decided to sell it at a subsidised rate of Rs. 90.00 per quintal in Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur, Pangi and Bharmour areas of Chamba district except Spiti Sub-Division of Lahaul-Spiti district and Pooch Sub-Division of Kinnaur district for which the subsidised rate has been fixed at Rs. 45.00 per quintal. In the remaining areas of the State, the sale price of wheat is worked out according to the Departmental Manual.

Storage Capacity.—At present, the department has only 6,641 tonnes of storage capacity. Steps are, however, being taken to construct more Government godowns with additional storage capacity of 26,400 tonnes.

Sugar.—The Government of India has been allotting a monthly quota of 1,484 tonnes of levy sugar to the State. The sugar is being distributed through fair price shops at 500 grams per head per month. The Deputy Commissioners have, however, been empowered to fix the monthly scale in accordance with the availability of levy sugar in their respective districts. The levy sugar is being

sold at a uniform rate of Rs. 2.15 per kilogram throughout the Pradesh. The difference between the supply and issue prices is being subsidised by the State Government.

Controlled Cloth.—The Government of India has fixed a monthly quota of 140 bales of controlled cloth which is being supplied to the public, at the scale of 10 metres per ration card through the consumer stores, co-operative societies and Government approved fair price shops.

Cement.—The Cement Controller, Government of India, releases cement, on a quarterly basis and the cement factories despatch the quota to the intendors sponsored by the State. Now the Government of India has fixed an annual quota of 51,000 tonnes for this Pradesh. It is being distributed to the public under special permits issued by the District Officers with the approval of Deputy Commissioners.

Salt.—Iodised salt is supplied to the public through the Salt Nominees appointed at various places by the Government. The annual quota of 18,760 tonnes of Sambhar Lake salt and 3,000 tonnes of Mandi Rock Salt has been fixed for the Pradesh.

Vanaspati Ghee.—This is a controlled commodity for which rates are fixed by the Government of India and are revised from time to time. Presently, it is being distributed through fair price shops.

Coal/Coke.—It is a decontrolled commodity. Only sponsorship of wagons is made by the department to the Joint Director (Transportation) Coal, Government of India for the movement of wagons. The overall quota for the sponsorship for soft coke is 1,800 wagons and 600 wagons of steam coal for whole of the year. The distribution is arranged by the district authorities according to availability of stocks.

8.3 Plan Publicity

Public Relations Department witnessed further expansion in its activities during 1973-74. Thirty cinema units continued to screen films about the information to the people. These units also gave 2,225 cinema shows upto November, 1973. Under the community listening scheme 500 radio sets were replaced with new sets.

The drama units of the department at Simla and Kangra gave 97 performances upto December 1973 and 5 dramas were got staged through registered drama troupes. In addition, the departmental units provided light and sound service for 107 stage performances of other parties.

The exhibition unit organised 5 major exhibitions on the occasions of important fairs and festivals. The monthly magazine 'Himprastha' continued to appear regularly. Besides, 36 pamphlets etc. were brought out.

Plan for 1974-75.—The first year of the Fifth-Five Year Plan viz., 1974-75 will witness the launching of the community television scheme. It is proposed to instal 30 television sets in districts which will view relays from Amritsar television centre. Later, when television centres come up at Kasauli and Jullundur also, other districts will also be covered. As many as 45 old community listening sets will be replaced and 305 sets run on dry batteries would be fitted with eliminators.

Two more cinema units will be set up at Kaza and Nichar and regional workshop for repair of projectors and generators would be set up at Dharamsala. Exhibition unit will also be located at Dharamsala. District information centres would be opened at Una and Hamirpur.

Local Bodies

In Himachal Pradesh, there are 30 urban local bodies in the following towns:—

District	Number of local bodies	Towns having local bodies
Simla	4	Simla, Rampur, Theog and Dhalli.
Solan	3	Solan, Nalagarh and Arki.
Kangra	7	Kangra, Palampur, Nurpur, Dharamsala, Dehra Gopipur, Nagrota Bagwan and Jawalamukhi.
Una	2	Una and Santokhgarh.
Hamirpur	1	Hamirpur.
Bilaspur	3	Bilaspur, Shri Naina Devi ji and Ghumarwin.
Mandi	3	Mandi, Sundernagar and Jogindernagar.
Kulu	2	Sultanpur (Kulu) and Manali.
Chamba	2	Chamba and Dalhousie.
Sirmur	3	Nahan, Paonta Sahib and Sarahan.

In order to provide civic amenities to the inhabitants residing in the urban areas and to improve their living conditions, the government provides funds to the local bodies on grant-in-aid basis. In accordance with the rules governing the payment of grants-in aid, the local bodies works should normally be started within one year from the date of receipt of the grant. But in deserving cases, the period of utilisation of the aid is extended beyond the period of one year as per provision in the rules. The works are executed by the local bodies either through their own engineering staff or the same are entrusted to the Public Works Department or Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board, depending upon the magnitude of work involved, so that the works are completed within the prescribed time-limits.

During the year 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 49.06 lakhs was made for giving grant-in-aid to the local bodies. Out of this total amount, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided under plan schemes, while the remaining amount *i.e.* Rs. 29.06 lakhs will be given to local bodies under the non-plan head.

This provision of Rs. 49.06 lakhs will be utilized in the urban areas (local bodies) on various schemes and the funds are allocated in accordance with the requirements of the local bodies in order of priority. The following schemes/works are proposed to be completed during the year 1973-74:—

1. Improvement of damaged works.
2. Construction/Improvement of roads and drains.
3. Pavement of drains.
4. Providing of more street light points.
5. Construction of Rest Houses/Serais/ware-houses/office buildings/crematorium.
6. Construction/Improvement of parks.
7. Improvement of water supply schemes.
8. Construction of rain shed and parking places, etc.

Plan for 1974-75.—For the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided under Plan Budget keeping in view the demands and in accordance with the rules governing the payment of grants-in-aid to the local bodies.

8.5 Gazetteer

The gazetteers seek to present, within limited range and in a readable manner, an authoritative and comprehensive picture of a particular area giving detailed information on all aspects of its life and place viz., physical, geographical, historical, archeological, cultural, religious, political, economic and social. It thus serves as a guide to the administrator, a reference book for the general public and a source of information for the scholars and specialists. Their utility for planning the development schemes is also obvious. Accordingly, the Government of India decided to revise the old gazetteers and to write new gazetteers for the districts for which these have not been prepared earlier. In Himachal Pradesh, the gazetteers of Chamba, Sirmur and Kinnaur districts have already been brought out so far and the work on the draft of Simla gazetteer had been completed. The draft of Simla district gazetteer which had then been sent to the Government of India was called back for revision in view of the re-organisation of the district. The gazetteers of Lahaul-Spiti and Bilaspur districts are with the Central Gazetteers Unit for their approval. During 1973-74, the gazetteer of Bilaspur district was finalised and sent to the Government of India for approval. The work on the new Simla district gazetteer is in progress.

Plan for 1974-75.—During 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to publish either Lahaul-Spiti or Bilaspur district gazetteer whichever is received earlier by the Government of India after their approval. Besides, the draft of Simla district gazetteer was finalised and sent to the Government of India.

8.6 Statistics

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics with the assistance of its District Statistical Offices continued to be engaged on the (i) collection, scrutiny and compilation of statistical data relating to all the sectors of economy, (ii) computation of State and per capita income estimates, (iii) conduct of surveys, (iv) preparation of plan progress reports, (v) compilation of various periodical returns under Community Development Programme, (vi) price collection and supervisory work, and (vii) annual census of Himachal Pradesh Employees, etc.. During the year 1973-74, brought out (is likely to bring out) the following publications:—

- (i) Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
- (ii) Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh, 1973 (in press).
- (iii) Brief Facts about Himachal Pradesh, 1971.
- (iv) Economic Review-1974.
- (v) Census of Himachal Pradesh Employees, 1971 (in press)
- (vi) Budget-in-brief, 1974-75.
- (vii) Government Commercial Undertakings 1974-75
- (viii) Prices Bulletins.
- (ix) Selected Plan Statistics 1971-72.
- (x) Brief Facts of Districts (in press).
- (xi) Backward Areas of Chamba district.
- (xii) Brochure on Simla City.
- (xiii) Economic classification of Himachal Pradesh Government Budget 1972-73.
- (xiv) Economic classification of Himachal Pradesh Government Budget, 1973-74 (in press)
- (xv) An Evaluation Study of Tribal Development Blocks in Lahaul and Spiti districts (in press).
- (xvi) Symposium on Social and Economic Problems of Hilly Areas.
- (xvii) Himachal Pradesh Economy in figures.
- (xviii) A case study of registrants of Simla Employment Exchange.

During the year under review, State income estimates for the year, 1972-73 (quick) were compiled while similar estimates for the year, 1971-72 were revised. The preparation of the publication 'State Income of Himachal Pradesh, 1966-67 to 1971-72' based on the revised method

y suggested by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, remained in
ess. With a view to fill-in data gap, a survey was undertaken in selected towns of Himachal
sh to assess the rental income of the Pradesh. The report of this survey is being prepared.

Periodical progress reports relating to Community Development Programme were compiled
ent to the Government of India. The work relating to 27th round of National Sample
y (NSS) programme was completed and work of 28th round initiated. Besides the scrutiny
ed-in schedules of current round and the tabulation of data collected during the 27th
is in progress. The base paper in regard to manpower requirements during the Fifth
was prepared.

The Directorate also brought out a publication 'Symposium on social and economic pro-
s of Hilly Areas', which contains various articles relating to the economy of hilly areas
reference to the conditions obtaining in Himachal Pradesh. The publication was brought
n the eve of silver jubilee of the formation of Himachal Pradesh.

A 'Basic In-service Statistical Training Course' was conducted by this Department in which
tical training was imparted to 18 trainees from different departments. The successful 14
dates were awarded certificates.

Plan for 1974-75.—For the improvement of statistics in such fields in which no data are
able or only sketchy data are available, the following three schemes are proposed to be im-
mented during, 1974-75:—

- (i) Machine Tabulation Unit;
- (ii) Improvement of State Income Estimates; and
- (iii) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery.

The N.S.S. 29th round will be taken up and tabulation of data of 28th round will be initiated.
ts will be made to compile State Income Estimates district-wise besides initiation of work on
al formation. Statistical publications will be brought out. An in-service training course
e held. An evaluation study will be taken up in any of the backward district/area.

Institute of Public Administration

In the absence of an Institute of Public Administration in the Pradesh, the Officers of the
er Civil Services of this State had to be deputed outside for training purposes. Because of
peculiar conditions obtaining in the State, it was found that the training thus imparted was
ing in many respects. In order to overcome this lacuna a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was
e in the current year's annual plan for the establishment of the Institute in the State.
rdingly a post of Officer-on-Special Duty alongwith skeleton staff was created in June,
to start the spade work with a view to provide physical form to the Institute for which
'Lawns Circuit House', near Mashobra was allotted by the Government. Subsequently, the
ber (Administration), Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has been appointed as
ctor of the Institute in addition to his own duties.

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Government, the Institute proposes to con-
the following training programmes:—

1. Foundational Courses for direct recruits to various services, followed by a profes-
sional course for a specified service(s) viz., Himachal Pradesh Administrative Services
and the like;
2. Condensed Courses for promotees to various services, followed by Condensed Pro-
fessional Courses for specified services viz., Himachal Pradesh Administrative
services and the like;

3. Special Course for I.A.S., probationers;
4. In-Service Training and Refresher Courses;
5. Specialized Courses;
6. Seminars and Workshops; and
7. Colloquium Series.

During the year under review, the first Course for I.A.S., probationers was conducted 1-11-1973, which was attended by four I.A.S., probationers. A two day programme for Secretaries/Joint Secretaries and Heads of Departments in the form of Colloquium series was held on 1st January and 2nd January 1974, when the Institute was also formally inaugurated by the Governor of Himachal Pradesh. The first condensed Officers Course, for promotee Officers of two months duration was held from 1st January, 1974 to 28th February, 1974 which was attended by 51 officers of various departments. A specialised course on "Preventive Maintenance" was being organised from 11-3-1974 to 14-3-1974 for officers of Public Works, Transport and Forest departments.

A modest library has also been established in the Institute which is being equipped with a sufficient number of books so that the trainee officers do not feel handicapped for want of books. In order to provide residential character to the Institute, plans have been prepared for the construction of a fifty room hostel building in the premises of 'Fair Lawns Complex', apart from accommodation for Class IV employees and a Cottage. For the construction of these buildings administrative approval and sanction of the Government has since been accorded. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs earmarked for the year, 1973-74 has been transferred to Himachal Pradesh Housing Board for taking up the work in hand shortly.

Plan for 1974-75. —A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year, 1974-75.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION CENSUSES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH ..	79
DISTRICT-WISE AREA AND POPULATION	80
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ..	81
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS	82
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS	83
INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS	84
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ..	85
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ..	86
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	87
RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOODGRAINS AT IMPORTANT CENTRES ..	88
ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ..	90
OUTTURN AND VALUE OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS	92
FOREST REVENUE	93
CO-OPERATION	94
GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	96
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	97
LABOUR IN REGISTERED FACTORIES	98
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS	99
EDUCATION	100
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.. .. .	101
ROADS	102
NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT	103
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH	104
PLAN OUTLAYS	105
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES	107

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE BROCHURE

Metric unit					Equivalent old unit
One kilometre	..	..	..	..	0.62137 mile
One hectare	..	..	..	..	2.47105 acres
One litre	..	..	..	..	0.22102 gallon
One quintal	..	..	..	..	2.6792 maunds
One metric ton or tonne		..	..	..	0.98420 ton
One cubic metre	..	..	..	..	35.37319 cubic feet.

Symbols used—

.. =Not available

— =Nil or negligible.

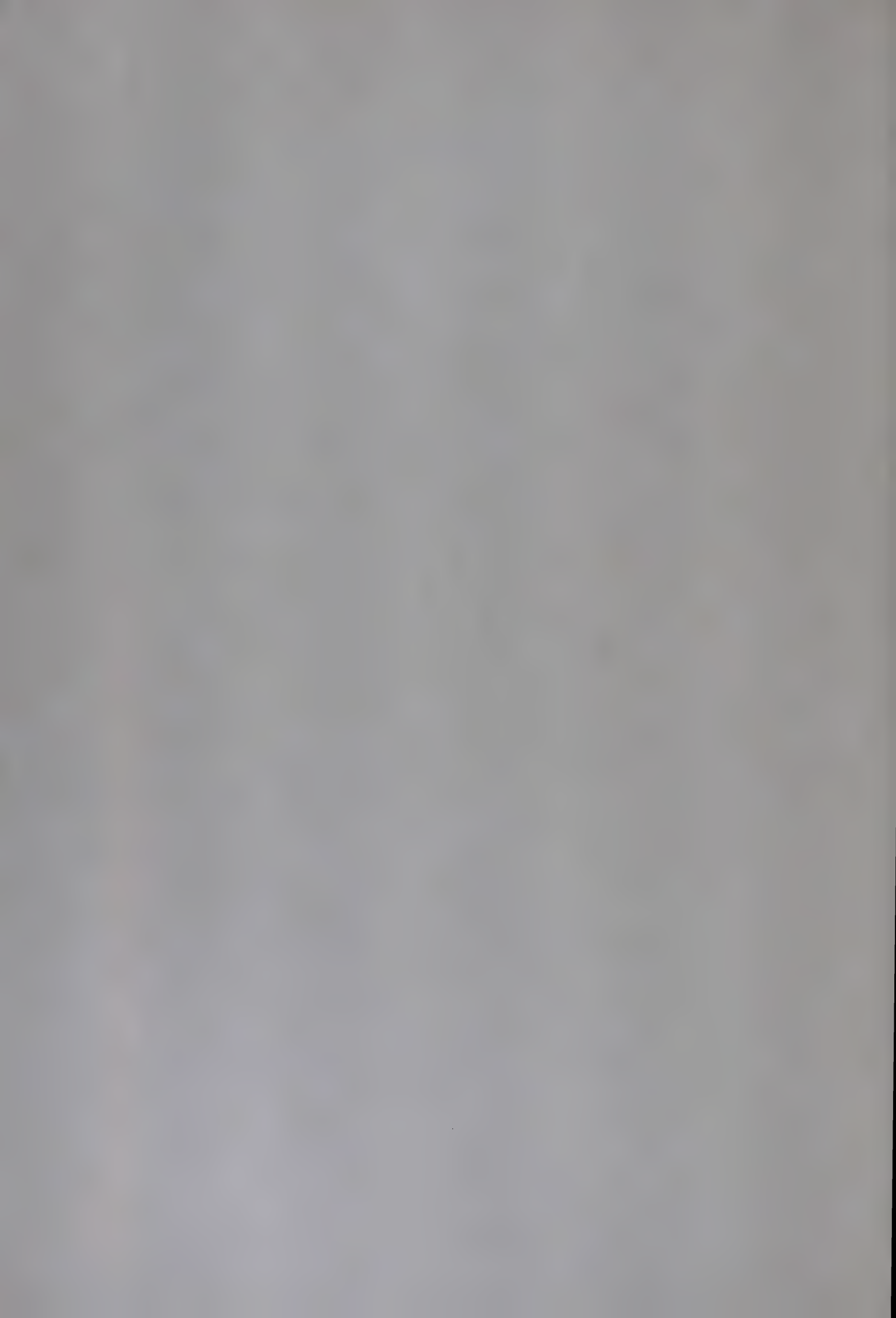


TABLE No. 1

SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION CENSUSES IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Year	Total population (in lakhs)	Decennial percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Sex ratio (females per thousand males)	Density per square kilometre	Literacy percentage	Urban population percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
001	19.20	..	..	34	..	3.2
911	18.97	—1.22	..	34	..	2.3
921	19.28	+1.65	..	35	..	2.4
931	20.29	+5.23	..	36	..	3.4
941	22.63	+11.54	..	41	..	3.3
951	23.86	+5.42	..	43	..	4.1
961	28.12	+17.87	938	51	21.27	6.3
971	34.60	+23.04	958	62	31.32	7.0

Source :—Census of India, 1971.

TABLE No. 2

DISTRICT-WISE AREA AND POPULATION

District		Area ('000 sq. kilometres)	Population (1971)	Dens per sq kilom
1		2	3	
Mandi	..	4.0 (7.2)	5,15,180 (14.9)	1
Chamba	..	8.2 (14.7)	2,55,233 (7.4)	
Sirmur	..	2.8 (5.1)	2,45,033 (7.1)	
Bilaspur	..	1.2 (2.1)	1,94,786 (5.6)	1
Kinnaur	..	6.6 (11.8)	49,835 (1.4)	
Simla (P)	..	5.0 (9.0)	4,19,844 (12.1)	
Solan (P)	..	2.1 (3.7)	2,37,403 (6.9)	1
Kangra (P)	..	5.3 (9.5)	8,00,863 (23.1)	1
Una (P)	..	1.5 (2.7)	2,61,337 (7.5)	1
Hamirpur (P)	..	1.6 (2.9)	2,65,011 (7.7)	1
Kulu	..	5.4 (9.7)	1,92,371 (5.6)	
Lahaul and Spiti	..	12.0 (21.6)	23,538 (0.7)	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	..	55.7 (100.0)	34,60,434 (100.0)	0

Note.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.
(P): Provisional.

Source.—Census of India, 1

TABLE No. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND
NON-WORKERS1971—Census
(Provisional Figures)

District 1	Total population 2	Workers 3	Percentage of workers to total population	
			1961 4	1971 5
Chamba	.. 2,54,134	1,04,589	59.91	41.16
Kangra	.. 13,04,959	3,49,594	45.16	26.79
Mandi	.. 5,12,719	2,03,148	58.11	39.62
Kulu	.. 1,92,348	93,417	65.70	48.57
Lahaul and Spiti	.. 23,307	15,041	70.18	64.53
Bilaspur	.. 1,89,944	75,167	52.24	39.57
Mahasu	.. 4,36,448	2,07,264	63.70	47.49
Simla	.. 2,16,527	78,475	52.86	36.24
Sirmur	.. 2,44,273	1,03,975	58.75	42.57
Kinnaur	.. 49,673	30,136	67.17	60.67
HIMACHAL PRADESH	.. 34,24,332	12,60,806	53.90	36.82

Source :—Census of India, 1971.

TABLE No. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS

1971—Census
(Provisional Figures)

District	1	Total workers					Percentage of agricultural and other workers to total workers				
		2	3	4	5	6	Cultivators		Workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers		
							1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Chamba	..	1,04,589	84,354	1,964	18,271	83.96	80.65	0.36	1.88	15.68	17.47
Kangra	..	3,49,594	2,33,029	24,716	91,849	79.91	66.66	1.58	7.07	18.51	26.27
Mandi	..	2,03,148	1,49,161	3,826	50,161	87.57	73.43	0.94	1.88	11.49	24.69
Kulu	..	93,417	75,930	2,706	14,781	86.67	81.28	1.13	2.90	12.20	15.82
Lahaul & Spiti	..	15,041	8,664	275	6,102	64.66	57.60	3.28	1.83	32.06	40.57
Bilaspur	..	75,167	59,362	2,346	13,459	80.02	78.97	1.01	3.12	18.97	17.91
Mahasu	..	2,07,264	1,59,036	7,816	40,412	82.25	76.73	2.17	3.77	15.58	19.50
Sirmur	..	1,03,975	74,368	5,842	23,765	79.33	71.52	1.71	5.62	18.96	22.86
Simla	..	78,475	39,885	2,346	36,244	62.16	50.82	0.66	2.99	37.18	46.19
Kinnaur	..	30,136	18,978	1,732	9,426	66.46	62.97	3.57	5.75	29.97	31.28
Himachal Pradesh		12,60,806	9,02,767	53,569	3,04,470	80.68	71.60	1.41	4.25	17.91	24.15

Source :—Census of India, 1971

TABLE No. 5

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS†

(In thousand tonnes)

Crops 1		1968-69 2	1969-70 3	1970-71 4	1971-72 5	1972-73 6
FOODGRAINS:						
<i>Cereals—</i>						
1. Rice	..	98.48	113.79	123.91	103.58	85.69
2. Maize	..	404.22	443.51	482.58	330.31	392.85
3. Ragi	..	10.46	8.99	9.37	7.37	7.80
4. Millets	..	17.99	19.28	20.83	14.83	16.25
5. Wheat	..	295.35	255.71	246.18	394.54	333.09
6. Barley	..	77.88	35.29	35.21	65.36	50.38
TOTAL CEREALS	..	904.38	876.57	918.08	915.99	886.06
<i>Pulses—</i>						
7. Gram	..	5.70	9.17	16.52	13.41	12.16
8. Other pulses	..	14.81	14.42	15.10	15.20	14.35
TOTAL PULSES	..	20.51	23.59	31.62	28.61	26.51
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	..	924.89	900.16	949.70	944.60	912.57
CASH CROPS:						
9. Potato	..	71.78	91.79	85.86	49.53	72.18
10. Sugarcane*	..	4.46	5.09	4.48	3.84	4.63
11. Ginger (dry)	..	0.97	0.83	0.60	0.77	0.74
12. Rape and mustard	..	0.96	1.21	1.44	1.49	1.42

Source:—Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

†Final forecast.

* Figures are in terms of gur.

TABLE No. 6

INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Agricultural year 1956-57=100)

Commodities/groups 1	1967-68 2	1968-69 3	1969-70 4	1970-71 5	1971-72 6	1972-73 7
<i>A. Foodgrains:</i>						
<i>Kharif cereals—</i>						
1. Rice ..	100.69	97.16	98.25	106.41	99.30	99.30
2. Maize ..	110.58	114.95	116.72	118.53	112.22	111.22
3. Ragi ..	86.92	86.73	86.61	88.80	72.66	79.66
4. Millets ..	101.41	101.96	110.16	108.27	98.03	99.03
TOTAL— <i>Kharif</i> CEREALS	104.59	106.28	108.24	111.48	104.32	103.32
<i>Rabi cereals—</i>						
5. Wheat ..	113.94	116.93	110.19	108.98	120.13	111.13
6. Barley ..	96.45	97.11	84.27	83.65	84.01	88.01
TOTAL— <i>Rabi</i> CEREALS ..	110.48	113.11	105.55	104.43	113.92	111.92
TOTAL—CEREALS ..	107.36	109.50	106.97	108.16	108.85	107.65
<i>Pulses—</i>						
7. Gram ..	58.20	29.62	39.58	68.73	60.02	51.02
8. Other pulses ..	106.64	101.02	99.76	98.34	101.03	99.03
TOTAL—PULSES ..	89.91	72.51	76.73	90.46	87.67	84.67
TOTAL FOODGRAINS ..	106.11	106.28	104.42	106.87	107.21	107.21
<i>B. Non-Foodgrains:</i>						
9. Potato ..	160.50	144.00	173.58	159.16	124.72	111.72
10. Sugarcane ..	98.44	134.00	128.41	98.44	76.99	71.99
11. Ginger ..	127.87	135.20	127.06	127.06	180.82	171.82
12. Rape and mustard	169.68	86.66	90.07	88.94	109.58	101.58
TOTAL—NON-FOODGRAINS	151.39	130.39	146.13	132.74	117.81	111.81
TOTAL—ALL CROPS ..	107.57	107.20	105.78	107.84	107.80	107.80

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE No. 7

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Agricultural year 1956-57=100)

Commodities/groups 1	1967-68 2	1968-69 3	1969-70 4	1970-71 5	1971-72 6	1972-73 7
<i>Foodgrains:</i>						
<i>Kharif cereals—</i>						
1. Rice ..	102.52	89.98	103.97	113.21	94.63	78.29
2. Maize ..	185.30	190.71	209.25	227.68	155.85	185.38
3. Ragi ..	87.51	124.88	107.33	111.87	88.00	93.13
4. Millets ..	98.80	141.07	151.18	163.33	116.29	127.42
TOTAL—Kharif CEREALS	141.70	145.30	159.40	173.10	125.90	138.74
<i>Rabi cereals—</i>						
5. Wheat ..	133.61	147.18	127.43	122.68	196.61	165.99
6. Barley ..	136.45	199.34	90.24	90.11	167.27	128.93
TOTAL—Rabi CEREALS	133.90	152.40	123.70	119.40	193.60	161.43
TOTAL—CEREALS ..	137.80	150.10	141.40	146.10	159.90	154.68
<i>Pulses—</i>						
7. Gram ..	27.20	16.47	26.50	47.74	38.75	35.14
8. Other pulses ..	138.50	136.84	133.24	139.53	140.45	132.60
TOTAL—PULSES ..	121.32	118.10	115.60	125.20	124.70	115.55
TOTAL—FOODGRAINS ..	136.70	146.90	139.80	144.70	157.60	152.26
<i>Non-Foodgrains:</i>						
9. Potato ..	156.87	204.03	260.91	244.06	140.80	205.19
10. Sugarcane ..	105.87	135.29	154.41	135.91	116.49	140.46
11. Ginger ..	50.85	107.23	91.76	66.33	85.12	81.80
12. Rape and mustard ..	146.17	68.45	86.27	102.67	106.23	101.24
TOTAL—NON-FOODGRAINS	123.50	166.62	198.80	180.90	123.90	175.79
TOTAL—ALL CROPS ..	135.50	148.70	145.30	148.10	154.50	153.15

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE NO. 8

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Agricultural year 1956-57=

Commodities/groups 1	1967-68 2	1968-69 3	1969-70 4	1970-71 5	1971-72 6	1972-73 7
A. Foodgrains:						
<i>Kharif cereals—</i>						
1. Rice ..	101.8	92.6	105.8	106.4	95.3	100.0
2. Maize ..	167.5	166.0	179.3	192.2	138.9	100.0
3. Ragi ..	100.7	143.0	123.9	126.0	121.0	100.0
4. Millets ..	97.4	138.3	137.2	150.8	118.7	100.0
TOTAL—Kharif CEREALS	135.5	136.7	147.3	155.2	120.7	100.0
<i>Rabi cereals—</i>						
5. Wheat ..	117.3	125.9	115.6	112.6	163.7	100.0
6. Barley ..	141.3	205.3	107.0	107.8	199.2	100.0
TOTAL—Rabi CEREALS ..	121.2	134.7	117.1	114.4	170.0	100.0
TOTAL—CEREALS ..	128.3	137.1	132.1	135.0	147.0	100.0
<i>Pulses—</i>						
7. Gram ..	46.7	55.7	66.9	69.4	64.7	100.0
8. Other pulses ..	129.9	135.4	133.5	141.9	139.1	100.0
TOTAL—PULSES ..	134.8	162.9	152.0	138.3	142.2	100.0
TOTAL—FOODGRAINS ..	128.8	138.2	133.9	135.4	147.0	100.0
B. Non-Foodgrains:						
9. Potato ..	97.8	141.7	150.3	153.3	112.9	100.0
10. Sugarcane ..	107.6	110.0	120.2	138.1	176.5	100.0
11. Ginger ..	39.8	79.3	72.2	52.2	47.1	100.0
12. Rape and mustard	86.2	78.9	95.8	115.5	96.9	100.0
TOTAL—NON-FOODGRAINS	81.6	127.5	136.1	136.3	105.2	100.0
TOTAL—ALL CROPS ..	125.9	138.7	137.3	137.4	143.3	100.0

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE No. 9

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

(In thousands)

Category 1	1961 2	1966 3
<i>Livestock :</i>		
1. Cattle	1,909	1,892
2. Buffaloes	453	415
3. Sheep	920	1,049
4. Goats	851	813
5. Horses and ponies	14	14
6. Mules and donkeys	11	11
7. Pigs	3	3
8. Other livestock	3	4
TOTAL—LIVESTOCK	4,164	4,201
<i>Poultry</i>	161	207
<i>Agricultural implements :</i>		
1. Ploughs	445	399
2. Carts	10	3
3. Cane crushers	6	3
4. Ghanies	1	1

Source :—Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL

(December, 1972, June 1973)

(Price per kilo)

Commodity	Simla			Solan	
	Dec. 1972	June 1973	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1972	June 1973
1. Rice (Coarse)	1.30	..	..	..	1.70
2. Maize	0.75	..	..	..	0.95
3. Wheat (Dara)	0.95	..	..	..	1.05
4. Mash	2.50	..	..	..	2.80
5. Moong	3.00	..	..	..	3.18
6. Masur	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
7. Gram	1.40	..	..	..	1.75

Commodity	Dharamsala			Kulu		
	Dec. 1972	June 1973	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1972	June 1973	Dec. 1973
1. Rice (Coarse)	1.25	1.83	2.20	1.45	1.75	..
2. Maize	0.80	0.85	1.02	0.80	..	..
3. Wheat (Dara)	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.10	1.04	..
4. Mash	2.90	2.60	2.55	3.00	2.98	..
5. Moong	2.70	2.90	2.82	3.00	3.20	..
6. Masur	..	2.08	2.50	2.00	2.33	..
7. Gram	1.60	2.10	2.55	1.70	1.93	..

ODGRAINS AT IMPORTANT CENTRES

mber, 1973)

(pees)

	Nahan		Bilaspur			Mandi			Keylong		
c.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.
72	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973
35	1.58	2.00	1.30	1.60	2.10	1.40	1.72	..	..	..	3.00
30	0.99	1.15	0.82	..	..	0.85	0.87	..	..	..	..
00	1.13	1.27	..	..	1.15	1.15	1.10	..	..	..	0.90
75	2.84	2.50	2.80	2.88	2.75	1.30	2.90	..	..	..	4.00
10	2.96	2.75	2.75	3.25	2.87	3.00	3.30	..	..	..	..
45	..	2.22	2.00	2.25	2.45	1.65	3.00	..	..	3.00	..
50	1.55	2.45	1.30	..	2.15	1.65	1.75	..	..	..	..

	Kalpa		Chamba			Hamirpur			Una		
c.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.
72	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973	1972	1973	1973
53	1.70	2.40	..	1.60	2.25	1.27	1.55	..	..	1.45	2.00
..	..	..	..	..	1.05	0.75	0.82	..	..	0.70	1.05
..	..	..	..	..	1.16	0.95	0.98	..	..	0.95	1.25
05	..	3.20	..	3.40	2.50	1.00	2.65	..	..	..	2.50
05	..	3.20	..	3.40	2.75	..	3.08	..	..	3.00	2.50
69	2.50	..	..	2.50	2.00	2.10	2.10	..	..	2.25	1.90
57	2.75	2.80	..	2.15	2.80	..	1.50	..	..	1.40	2.00

Source :—Civil Supplies Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 11

ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME—*contd.*

Item	Unit	Achievements during				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (April to December) (Preliminary)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Agriculture and allied services—</i>						
1. Improved seed distributed/exchanged ..	tonnes	2,739	3,835	5,086	4,188	1,800
2. Fertilizers distributed ..	tonnes	15,999	23,211	16,887	28,563	15,800
3. Improved implements distributed ..	no.	5,696	7,212	6,164	2,926	2,000
4. Agricultural demonstrations held ..	no.	7,791	5,238	6,043	2,748	3,800
5. Compost pits dug ..	no.	46,584	62,781	44,515	27,724	26,200
6. <i>Kuhls</i> /channels constructed ..	km.	601	93	158	770	900
7. <i>Kuhls</i> /channels repaired ..	km.	1,211	1,316	1,810	1,566	750
8. Improved animals supplied ..	no.	299	342	343	622	400
9. Improved birds supplied ..	no.	14,031	17,541	23,134	28,899	11,300
10. Animals castrated ..	'000 no.	56	52	50	31	30
<i>II. Health and rural sanitation—</i>						
1. Rural latrines constructed ..	no.	392	162	225	159	500
2. Soakage pits constructed ..	no.	2,140	2,115	2,919	2,287	2,000
3. <i>Baolies</i> constructed ..	no.	216	165	193	202	300
4. <i>Baolies</i> renovated/disinfected ..	no.	1,706	6,586	502	640	4,500
5. Smokeless <i>chullahs</i> constructed ..	no.	860	866	781	699	500

TABLE No. 11—*concl'd.*

ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME—*concl'd.*

Item	Unit	Achievements during				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (April to December) (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Social education—</i>						
1. Adult literacy centres started .. no.		105	139	115	81	67
2. Adults made literate .. no.		1,670	1,724	1,943	1,317	833
3. Gram Sahayak Camps organised .. no.		597	518	641	794	456
4. Gram Sahayaks trained .. no.		12,410	15,479	14,944	14,433	13,681
<i>Communications—</i>						
1. Kacha roads constructed km.		818	955	807	491	350
2. Kacha roads repaired .. km.		2,017	3,105	3,577	1,926	1,321
3. Culverts constructed .. no.		146	109	117	88	64

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 12

OUTTURN AND VALUE OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Year	Major products				Minor products (value in '000 Rs.)		
	Timber		Fuel*		Gums and resin	Fodder and grazing	Ot pr du
	Quantity ('000 cu. metres)	Value ('000 Rs.)	Quantity ('000 cu. metres)	Value ('000 Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62 ..	614.5	17,348	193.3	376	4,148	1,285	9
1962-63 ..	324.2	20,186	242.0	215	4,992	1,651	1,7
1963-64 ..	448.2	36,206	11.2†	471	5,042	1,464	1,3
1964-65 ..	342.2	33,544	12.9†	250	4,976	4,612	8
1965-66 ..	493.2	36,697	141.0	772	4,431	3,301	1,2
1966-67 ..	367.5	54,207	73.7	479	4,366	3,729	9
1967-68 ..	585.9	76,037**	155.3	3,304**	7,574	1,641	6
1968-69 ..	615.3	1,31,605**	133.5	7,854**	9,060	1,500	7
1969-70 ..	680.6	1,61,745**	118.6	7,016**	8,815	1,044	7
1970-71 ..	524.7	1,24,882**	135.5	9,045**	12,159	691	4
1971-72 ..	453.6	..	153.9	..	19,421	757	5

*Includes firewood and charcoal.

†The sharp decline is due to decrease in the quantity of fuelwood given away to right holders and free grantees.

**Evaluated at market rates.

Source:—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE No. 13
FOREST REVENUE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year		Timber	Minor forest produce	Other sources	Total
1		2	3	4	5
1969-70	..	510.32	117.94	24.09	652.35
1970-71	..	510.46	210.22	26.13	746.81
1971-72	..	548.50	223.30	44.34	816.14
1972-73	..	476.00	202.12	48.88	727.00
1973-74 (anticipated)	..	720.00	300.00	80.00	1,100.00

Source :—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE No. 14

CO-OPERATION

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>I. Societies—</i>							
Agricultural	2,920	2,895	2,870	2,859	2,825	2,824	2,792
Non-agricultural	1,060	1,012	886	866	859	825	813
Urban banks	16	13	14	13	13	12	12
State and Central Banks	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other secondary societies	48	52	54	56	55	54	56
TOTAL	4,048	3,978	3,828	3,798	3,756	3,719	3,677
<i>II. Membership ('000)—</i>							
Agricultural societies	385.7	410.8	430.2	449.0	461.9	477.9	491.9
Non-agricultural societies	54.1	50.0	48.5	47.9	46.3	48.6	49.9
Urban banks	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
State and Central Banks	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.2	10.0	11.1	9.5
Other secondary societies	7.1	7.8	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.8	12.0
TOTAL	454.7	477.3	498.3	517.7	531.7	551.4	565.3
<i>III. Working Capital—</i> (in lakhs of rupees)							
Agricultural societies	528.00	607.27	688.37	840.35	1,002.65	1,324.98	1,481.41
Non-agricultural societies	100.90	122.64	130.98	138.81	171.81	209.19	224.36
Urban banks	18.79	19.10	17.51	18.91	24.06	21.85	23.28
State and Central Banks	379.44	434.23	586.25	725.35	902.67	1,416.09	1,985.32
Other secondary societies	97.97	150.01	200.91	254.73	210.75	232.65	298.73
TOTAL	1,195.10	1,323.25	1,624.02	1,979.15	2,311.94	3,204.76	4,012.10

Agricultural societies	..	244.60	256.86	328.46	398.53	492.47	478.84	482.67
Non-agricultural societies	..	16.85	20.53	29.95	28.21	30.50	37.22	38.15
Urban banks	..	21.68	20.64	30.48	27.85	23.98	11.48	16.58
Primary Land Mortgage banks	..	..	2.93	5.97	5.47	0.49	505.87	387.46
State and Central banks	..	578.90	606.14	713.29	607.62	735.95		

V. Loans outstanding—

(in lakhs of rupees)

Agricultural societies	..	401.76	445.52	537.18	653.41	773.13	878.16	938.65
Non-agricultural societies	..	23.63	26.45	33.13	35.84	38.63	44.72	48.27
Urban banks	..	13.32	15.42	14.95	18.39	20.32	16.18	16.54
Primary Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	0.70	6.27	11.41	11.59	612.85	648.19
State and Central Banks	..	196.94	283.95	353.79	443.61	543.49		

Source :—Co-operative Department, Himachal Pradesh.

N.B.— (i) The amount of loans advanced and outstanding pertains to short-term and medium term loans only.

(ii) The amount of loans advanced and outstanding for the year 1966-67 for agricultural and non-agricultural societies pertains to credit societies only.

TABLE No. 15

GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

(In million Kwh)

Item 1	1967-68 2	1968-69 3	1969-70 4	1970-71 5	1971-72 6	1972-73 7
1. Electricity generated ..	3.7	4.8	3.9	52.8	137.6	160.0
2. Electricity consumed:						
(a) domestic consumption	10.0	14.0	14.1	15.2	19.6	20.0
(b) commercial light and small power ..	6.7	10.1	8.9	9.9	11.6	12.0
(c) industrial power ..	6.9	15.7	12.9	12.4	16.0	20.0
(d) street lighting ..	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
(e) irrigation and agricul- ture ..	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
(f) public water works and sewage pumping	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0
(g) others ..	37.0	28.1	66.2	71.4	86.7	100.0
Total consumption ..	61.6	70.5	105.0	112.0	137.9	160.0
3. Electricity sold to Punjab State Electricity Board ..	—	—	—	47.4	131.7	150.0

Source:—State Electricity Board, Himachal Pradesh

Distilleries and breweries*									
Year	Rosin (tonnes)	Turpentine (‘000 litres)	Cane crushers (nos.)	Beer (‘000 litres)	Malt whisky (‘000 litres)	Spirits (‘000 litres)	Hand woven shawls (nos.)	Tea* (quintals)	Guns* (nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1966-67	..	793	3,450	3,058	363	442	14,489	387	2,356
1967-68	..	726	3,531	3,727	360	494	14,529	8,379	2,408
1968-69	..	818	2,364	4,198	406	576	8,500	9,080	2,382
1969-70	..	1,622	4,044	4,642	356	509	8,906	9,169	2,407
1970-71	..	2,011	3,009	3,903	353	503	7,809	9,743	2,359
1971-72 (P)	..	2,091	1,233	3,923	299	422	9,889	8,878	1,460
1972-73 (P)	..	811	..	4,926	230	584	605	12,328	2,230

*Figures relate to calendar year.
(P) Provisional.

Source:—Factories in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 17

LABOUR IN REGISTERED FACTORIES

(Average daily number of workers employed)

Industry I	1966 2	1967 3	1968 4	1969 5	1970 6	1971 7
1. Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Distilleries and breweries	711	741	703	790	732	699
3. Woollen textile	7	50	163	96	264	218
4. Machinery	470	1,409	1,408	1,673	2,034	2,795
5. Turpentine and rosin	101	102	103	198	241	222
6. Tea (plantation and factory)	183	252	164	151	155	127
7. Transport equipment	1,046	1,670	2,102	3,026	3,166	2,784
8. Gun manufactures	83	84	115	85	90	87
9. Ayurvedic pharmacy	28	20	56	56	53	49
10. Metal products	36	211	264	471	653	1,966
11. Photographic and other optical goods	54	33	35	35	31	25
12. Scientific instruments	30	27	26	19	66	34
13. Electrical workshops	326	373	392	381	322	306
14. Canning and preservation of fruits	52	37	39	34	33	18
15. Others	2,030	2,191	2,507	2,598	3,374	2,692
Total	5,162	7,202	8,079	9,613	11,214	12,022

Source :—Factories in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 18

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Year		Number of registrants	Number of place- ments	Number of vacancies notified	Number on live registers
1		2	3	4	5
1961	..	15,567	2,908	5,768	5,743
1962	..	18,500	4,447	9,493	6,787
1963	..	19,745	4,966	10,853	6,580
1964	..	21,752	5,074	15,350	7,255
1965	..	28,513	6,787	22,767	8,342
1966	..	36,509	7,428	18,479	19,741
1967	..	59,132	8,885	14,136	24,052
1968	..	48,799	8,687	15,944	52,888
1969	..	50,638	11,380	17,503	50,904
1970	..	50,431	8,291	13,322	44,344
1971	..	65,702	10,368	17,159	45,273
1972	..	76,267	15,681	22,844	54,204
1973	..	84,353	14,785	21,280	65,472

Source :—Employment Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 19

EDUCATION

Items 1	1966-67 2	1967-68 3	1968-69 4	1969-70 5	1970-71 6	1971-72 7	1972-73(P) 8
<i>Primary/Junior basic education:</i>							
1. Institutions	3,529	3,646	3,652	3,772	3,768	3,730	3,881
2. Students (stage-wise)							
6—11 years	3,62,770	3,66,189	3,64,028	3,66,435	3,70,676	3,83,153	4,04,389
3. Teachers	8,221	8,493	7,490	7,851	7,824	8,065	7,818
<i>Middle/Senior basic education:</i>							
1. Institutions	557	621	666	709	742	836	862
2. Students (stage-wise)							
11—14 years	93,334	1,05,804	1,08,504	1,13,417	1,18,035	1,23,103	1,24,419
3. Teachers	4,098	5,080	5,604	6,036	6,224	7,723	7,240
<i>High/Higher secondary education:</i>							
1. Institutions	317	340	379	405	435	426	460
2. Students (stage-wise)							
14—17 years	38,078	41,722	43,661	48,977	54,284	50,562	52,433
3. Teachers	6,133	6,103	6,919	7,248	8,003	7,469	8,427

(P) Provisional.

Source :—Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institutions (No.):								
(a) Hospitals	37	38	39	39	39	39	39	40
(b) Primary health centres	71	72	72	72	73	74	75	76
(c) Allopathic dispensaries	97	97	118	124	126	144	151	151
(d) Ayurvedic dispensaries	275	275	316	331	349	363	373	373
TOTAL	480	482	545	566	587	620	638	640
2. Beds available (No.)	4,649	4,649	4,652	4,650	4,531	4,590	4,684	4,640

Source :—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 21

ROADS

(Other than National Highways)

(In Kilometres)

Type of road	As on 31st March							
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Motorable double lane	1,361	1,378	1,434	1,493	1,526	1,318*	1,782	
2. Motorable single lane	2,630	2,927	4,763	5,200	5,844	6,428	7,092	
3. Jeepable	864	942	795	550	608	620	506	
4. Less than jeepable	1,857	2,085	2,143	2,200	2,400	2,635	2,982	
TOTAL	6,712	7,332	9,135	9,443	10,378	11,001	12,362	

*Decrease due to conversion of some roads to National Highways.

Source:—Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh.

NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT

103

Year	Number of motor vehicles				Number of routes under operation	Distance covered ('000 kilo-metres)	Passengers carried (lakhs)	Goods carried (lakh quintals)
	Buses	Trucks	Others	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1966-67	376	252	49	677	133	11,927	45.0	10.5
1967-68	402	248	50	700	152	13,044	53.0	11.2
1968-69	467	257	51	775	182	14,834	67.9	10.6
1969-70	509	258	54	821	201	17,043	83.6	9.7
1970-71	525	254	61	840	214	17,680	90.3	7.6
1971-72	502	202	63	767	219	17,573	101.3	7.9
1972-73	502	142	67	711	250	20,300	120.0	7.8

(P) Provisional.

Source :—Transport Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE No. 23

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Base: 1965=100)

Year/month						Index number	
						General	Food
<i>Average of 12 months for</i>							
1965	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
1966	..	..	..	..	..	111	111
1967	..	..	..	..	..	136	136
1968	..	..	..	..	..	138	138
1969	..	..	..	..	..	138	144
1970	..	..	..	..	..	145	144
1971	..	..	..	..	..	152	152
1972	..	..	..	..	..	161	161
1973 (P) (Monthwise):	..	..	..	..	..	172	172
January	..	..	..	..	..	167	172
February	..	..	..	..	..	167	172
March	..	..	..	..	..	169	172
April	..	..	..	..	..	169	172
May	..	..	..	..	..	172	172
June	..	..	..	..	..	175	172
July	..	..	..	..	..	179	172
August	..	..	..	..	..	183	172
September	..	..	..	..	..	185	172
October	..	..	..	..	..	188	212
November	..	..	..	..	..	189	212
December (P)	..	..	..	..	..	192	212

Source:—Labour Bureau, Government of India

P: Provisional

TABLE No. 24
PLAN OUTLAYS

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay	Expenditure				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1973-74 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
agricultural production@	1,176.00	151.45	101.04	127.13	149.16	183.00
agricultural education and						
search						
horticulture						
and reforms	255.00	35.21	33.88	81.28	99.91	115.00
minor irrigation		5.00	8.00	10.25	17.79	19.00
conservation		50.84	44.49	48.21	46.62	70.00
sea development pro-		300.00	41.85	44.82	59.15	77.00
gramme	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00
animal husbandry	175.00	24.89	39.02	29.38	33.66	44.00
dairying and milk supply	63.00	9.75	10.71	21.08	13.09	25.00
forests	980.00	102.80	110.70	131.01	208.64	244.00
fisheries	50.00	1.34	7.25	7.32	10.36	15.00
TOTAL—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME	3,000.00	423.13	396.71	500.48	638.38	793.00
Co-operation	125.00	23.51	22.54	25.46	27.67	30.00
community development	200.00	41.43	43.71	39.77	39.34	37.00
Panchayats	50.00	0.12	2.25	5.30	10.78	11.00
TOTAL—CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	375.00	65.06	68.50	70.53	77.79	78.00
Food control	40.00	2.00	2.00	0.80	2.38	10.00
Power	1,544.00	432.00	410.30	597.85	426.87	450.00
TOTAL—IRRIGATION AND POWER	1,584.00	434.00	412.30	598.65	429.25	460.00
Large and medium in-	220.00	32.95	36.10	40.23	57.00	38.00
dustries						

Preliminary actuals.

*Includes warehousing and marketing also.

TABLE No. 24—*concl'd.*
PLAN OUTLAYS

Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay	Expenditure				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1973-74 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mineral development	20.00	2.84	3.50	5.88	12.13	12.00
Village and small industries	180.00	24.95	26.26	26.56	69.79	52.00
TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINING	420.00	60.74	65.86	72.67	138.92	102.00
Roads	2,800.00	514.00	492.00	635.48	700.37	650.00
Road transport	157.00	27.75	27.59	42.50	35.03	42.00
Tourism	75.00	12.00	13.75	14.69	35.32	20.00
TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	3,032.00	553.75	533.34	692.67	770.72	712.00
General education	661.00	59.07	78.25	112.03	203.55	235.00
Technical education	50.00	5.00	7.30	10.40	12.96	11.00
Health	415.00	56.13	68.00	54.90	80.73	82.00
Water supply	235.00	47.62	50.25	82.08	139.48	110.00
Housing	78.00	9.68	9.76	18.09	41.77	70.00
Urban development	81.00	2.47	22.00	49.05	39.12	35.00
Welfare of backward classes	80.00	8.14	5.70	16.38	28.81	32.00
Social welfare	35.00	1.70	1.16	3.05	3.24	10.00
Labour and labour welfare	57.00	5.08	7.45	7.03	9.84	11.00
TOTAL—SOCIAL SERVICES	1,692.00	194.89	249.87	353.01	559.50	596.00
Statistics	10.00	—	—	—	0.20	1.00
Information and publicity	25.00	4.29	3.02	4.95	3.21	5.00
Evaluation machinery	2.00	—	—	—	0.46	1.00
Others	—	—	—	—	—	14.00
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	37.00	4.29	3.02	4.95	3.87	21.00
GRAND TOTAL	10,140.00†	1,735.86	1,729.60	2,292.96	2,618.43	2,762.00

* Preliminary actuals.

† Likely expenditure will be
Rs. 11,138.85 lakhs

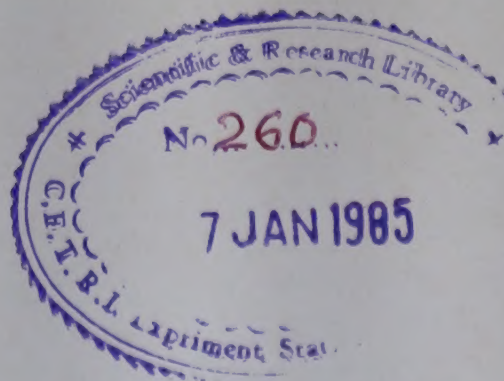
Source :—Planning Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE No. 25

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

District 1				1972 2	1973 3
Bilaspur	..	..	..	326	301
Chamba	..	..	..	344	400
Hamirpur	..	..	..	211	211
Kangra	..	..	..	758	1,002
Kulu	..	..	..	266	343
Kinnaur	..	..	..	159	146
Lahaul and Spiti	..	..	..	28	24
Mandi	..	..	..	940	1,168
Simla	..	..	..	811	935
Sirmur	..	..	..	364	416
Solan	..	..	..	402	400
Una	..	..	..	211	226
<i>Railway and Traffic</i>	..	..	..	16	34
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	4,836	5,606

Source:—Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.



C.F.T.R.I. LIBRARY, MYSORE-13

Acc.No. 260

Call No. X. 4442 N74

Please return this publication on or before the last DUE DATE stamped below to avoid incurring overdue charges.

<i>Due date</i>	<i>Return Date</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Return Date</i>



21.
29.

PRINTED BY

THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, HIMACHAL PRADESH, SJMLA-3